# Docket No. TP-220513 - Vol. IV 

## WUTC v. Puget Sound Pilots

## April 5, 2023


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BEFORE THE WASHINGTON UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON UTILITIES AND
TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION
)

TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION,
Complainant, ) Docket No. TP-220513
v.

PUGET SOUND PILOTS,
Respondents.

VIDEOCONFERENCE EVIDENTIARY HEARING - VOLUME IV
Pages 91-366
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE MICHAEL HOWARD

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\text { April 5, } 2023 \\
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(All participants appeared via videoconference.)

DATE TAKEN: April 5, 2023
REPORTED BY: CARISA KITSELMAN, RPR, CCR 2018

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|  |  | Page 93 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | INDEX-PROCEEDINGS |  |
| 2 |  | PAGE |
| 3 | Opening statement by Mr. Haglund | 108 |
| 4 | Opening statement by Mr. Callaghan (waived) | 120 |
| 5 | Opening statement by Ms. DeLappe | 120 |
| 6 | Opening statement by Mr. Block | 124 |
| 7 | EXAMINATION |  |
| 8 |  | PAGE |
| 9 | Captain Eric Klapperich |  |
| 10 | Cross by Ms. DeLappe | 136 |
| 11 | Redirect by Mr. Haglund | 163 |
| 12 | Captain Sandy Bendixen |  |
| 13 | Cross by Ms. DeLappe | 171 |
| 14 | Redirect by Mr. Haglund | 192 |
| 15 | Charles Costanzo |  |
| 16 | Cross by Ms. DeLappe | 196 |
| 17 | Redirect by Mr. Haglund | 216 |
| 18 | Cross by Mr. Callaghan | 220 |
| 19 | Redirect by Mr. Haglund | 229 |
| 20 | Cross by Mr. Block | 232 |
| 21 | Redirect by Mr. Haglund | 258 |
| 22 | Philip Morrell |  |
| 23 | Cross by Mr. Brickenstein | 268 |
| 24 | Redirect by Mr. Block | 286 |
| 25 |  |  |


|  |  |  | Page 94 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Captain Eric Loftfield |  |  |
| 2 | Cross by Mr. Brickenstein |  | 291 |
| 3 | Redirect by Mr. Block |  | 302 |
| 4 | Captain Mitchell Stoller |  |  |
| 5 | Cross by Ms. DeLappe |  | 306 |
| 6 | Redirect by Mr. Haglund |  | 311 |
| 7 | Captain Ivan Carlson |  |  |
| 8 | Cross by Ms. DeLappe |  | 316 |
| 9 | Redirect by Mr. Haglund |  | 342 |
| 10 | Cross by Mr. Callaghan |  | 350 |
| 11 | Redirect by Mr. Haglund |  | 362 |
| 12 |  | EXHIBITS |  |
| 13 |  |  | PAGE |
| 14 | Prefiled exhibits admitted |  | 106 |
| 15 |  |  |  |
| 16 |  |  |  |
| 17 |  |  |  |
| 18 |  |  |  |
| 19 |  |  |  |
| 20 |  |  |  |
| 21 |  |  |  |
| 22 |  |  |  |
| 23 |  |  |  |
| 24 |  |  |  |
| 25 |  |  |  |

JUDGE HOWARD: I'm not rejecting SM-15X or SM-16X either because these were properly submitted as cross exhibits.

Next we have PMSA's motion to strike testimony from Wood and McNeil. I am denying this motion due to a failure to meet and confer as required by WAC 480-07-425(1)(a). In Washington, the duty to meet and confer is frequently seen as a jurisdictional requirement before the courts will consider such motions. Commission rules incorporate essentially the same requirement.

I want to observe, however, that I have not seen any real justification for these assertions of privilege. McNeil's opinion was provided in testimony. And Wood is not an attorney. I've considered striking the testimony from these two witnesses by PMSA's awareness of this issue and its failure to meet and confer militated against that.

If $I$ do see such an issue occur again, I may very well strike testimony.

Next we have PMSA's motion to strike non-rebuttal testimony. This motion is granted in

1 part. I am striking portions of PSP's testimony that reflect new proposals that should have been brought in the direct case and do not respond to any responsive testimony. This includes Bendixen Exhibit SB-9T, page 7, line 20, page 8, line 10; and Captain Ivan Carlson, Exhibit IC-8T, page 19, line 21 through page 20, line 6; and Michael Titone -- I may not be saying the last name correctly -- Exhibit MJT-1T at page 9, line 16 through 25.

I am striking Diamond Exhibit CLD-4T page 2, line 19 through page 4, line 14 as representing new testimony distinguishing the St. Lawrence Seaway that does not address any responsive testimony.

I am declining to strike other testimony from PSP witnesses, including Diamond, Costanzo, Johnson, and Jordan, who provide rebuttal testimony on other overarching issues in the case, such as the standards for state versus federal pilot licenses, the best available protection standard, and other issues. These are -- I would consider these proper subjects for rebuttal testimony.

Next we have PSP's motion to compel discovery. I'm granting PSP's motion for leave to reply in support of this motion, and I've considered PSP's reply. After reviewing the case law, including

Eugster v. City of Spokane and Snedigar v. Hodderson, I agree with PMSA that these data requests show some probability of infringing its first amendment associational rights. Requesting membership lists and organizational financials has a presumed chilling effect. PSP has not articulated a compelling need for any of this information, and its requests instead appear to be overly broad. It has not demonstrated that its requests go to the heart of the matter or is crucial to its case, as discussed by the court in Snedigar.

I also want to observe that $P S P$ did not serve its first data request on PMSA until very late in the case, in early March. This is going to be relevant to some of my rulings in a minute.

Finally, we have -- well, not finally, next we have PSP's emergency motion in limine. This is concerned with a memorandum prepared by PSP witness Walter S. Tabler on March 2, 2021. I have carefully considered this issue and I take it very seriously. I've read all of the materials submitted by the parties, including the declarations of Tabler and Carlson, which were not submitted with PSP's motion. Given the significance of the issues of privilege and the limited time frame, I'm considering all these
materials, including the declarations. I have also, of course, considered PMSA's response in all of its exhibits. I have reviewed Tabler's memo in camera.

After reviewing all these materials, I conclude that this memorandum is not subject to attorney/client privilege, but that it is still opinion work product and should still be protected from disclosure.

A party wishing to assert a privilege may not simply keep quiet about the information it believes is protected from discovery. That is Cedell v.

Farmers Insurance Company of Washington, 176 Wn .2 d 686. The belief of a client as to an attorney/client relationship will control only if it is reasonably informed based on attending circumstances, including the attorneys' words or actions, State v. Hansen, 122 Wn .2 d 712 . The relationship can be implied from the parties' conduct, Bohn v. Cody, 11 Wn. 2d 357. The issue is reasonableness of the client's belief at the time of the events in question, again, Bohn $v$ Cody. Although Tabler was formerly PSP's general counsel, $\operatorname{PSP}$ has repeatedly characterized Tabler as a consultant and has not included his work in its list of legal expenses.

In response to Staff Data Request 45, PSP
objected not on the basis of attorney/client privilege, but on the basis of a self-critical analysis privilege, which is a concept that I have found to be discussed by federal courts but is unlikely to apply in this context. This is shown in Exhibit B to PMSA's response, the objection to the data requests. When asked to list attorney fees for the last five years, PSP did not include Tabler's fees, Exhibit C to PMSA's response.

PSP also provided a summary of Tabler's consulting work without asserting attorney/client privilege, and that's in Exhibit E to PMSA's response. PSP did not assert attorney/client privilege until it realized that PMSA had the memo at issue in its possession, Exhibit G to PMSA's response.

PSP's after-the-fact assertions of attorney/client privilege and attorney/client relationship are contrary to its actions at the time the memo was prepared and its earlier discovery responses.

However, I am finding this to be opinion work product under Civil Rule $26(\mathrm{~b})(4)$, which includes work product by consultants. A strong public policy favors shielding genuine work product from discovery.

That's Upjohn Company v. United States, 449 U.S. 383. Even if a party shows substantial need, the court shall protect against disclosure of mental impressions, conclusions, opinions, or legal theories of an attorney or other representative of a party. Leahy v. State Farm Mutual Auto Insurance Company, 3 Wn.App 2d 613.

After reviewing the memo in camera, I'm finding that it is replete with Tabler's various opinions and theories. Tabler is specifically opining on arguments PMSA may make in litigation in the future and future litigation strategies. It is clear that this memo was prepared in anticipation of litigation. Even if PMSA had substantial need of any facts referenced in this document, which I have not -which I have not seen, a strong public policy weighs against disclosing opinion work product, and this memo was replete with opinion work product.

I therefore order that PMSA is precluded from introducing, relying on, or referring to the March 2, 2021, memorandum prepared by Walt Tabler during this proceeding.

Finally, I note that PSP has submitted a notice of intent to call Walt Tabler as a witness, if necessary. I am denying any request to call

Walt Tabler as a witness for PSP to elicit testimony from Walt Tabler on this issue because I've already considered his declaration.

I want to -- as $I$ conclude my ruling on this particular motion, I want to ask counsel for PMSA, is -- is this memo in any of the cross exhibits submitted so far? I don't know if I've seen it.

MS. DeLAPPE: Your Honor, we refrained from filing or submitted it with anyone until your ruling. So, no.

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you. I just wanted to confirm that.

MR. HAGLUND: Your Honor, there is one -there is a data request that quoted from that memorandum that I believe has been submitted by PSP -- or PMSA as a cross-examination exhibit. And that would need to be removed.

JUDGE HOWARD: Do you have the exhibit number handy for that?

MR. HAGLUND: I don't have it right at my fingertips. IC-18X. JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Is there -- which specific data request is at issue? MR. HAGLUND: It was 658. It has four quotes from that memorandum.

JUDGE HOWARD: Just a moment. I'm going to pull it up.

MS. DeLAPPE: If I may, Your Honor.
I would suggest that these excerpts are not -they do not actually state anything that would be subject to the work product protections because there is nothing there that is about future litigation strategies. Just for your consideration as you're looking at the exhibit.

MR. HAGLUND: Your Honor, given the ruling you've made, we see no basis whatsoever for excerpts from that work-product-protected memo to be subject to potential questioning and quoting in this proceeding.

JUDGE HOWARD: I am going to agree on PSP -agree with $P S P$ on this issue. I'm going to reject specifically page 25 of Exhibit IC-18X. And we will otherwise discuss the admission of the remainder of this exhibit in a few moments.

All right. Last, we have PSP's motion for leave to file corrected testimony from David Lough. This was filed yesterday afternoon.

I see we have the court reporter joining us. Can you hear me?

THE REPORTER: Yes. Can you hear me?

JUDGE HOWARD: We can continue recording for the time being, Ryan. We'll do belt and suspenders. All right. So regarding PSP's motion for leave to file corrected testimony from David Lough, I am denying this motion and these exhibits are not accepted. There is no showing by PSP in its motion that justifies waiting until the afternoon before the hearing to file supplemental testimony from its primary expert on compensation, which is the primary cost driver of the revenue requirement for the organization. There's only a very general reference to Lough discovering errors as he prepared for cross. Under the circumstances and given the timing of this motion, that is simply not enough. Submitting changes the day before the hearing, absent special circumstances, makes PSP a moving target and is obviously prejudicial to the other parties. This is not the first time that supplemental testimony has been submitted and changed PSP's position in this case. I want to note as well that Lough's corrected testimony is again misnumbered. But this is going to be a nonissue because it's rejected.

If these unauthorized filings and improper questionable assertions of privilege continue in future proceedings, $I$ will likely consider striking
testimony, as I should.
All right. Let's turn to the admission of pre-filed testimony and exhibits. In my e-mail to the parties, I -- an e-mail to the parties last week, I believe, I circulated an exhibit list that included filings up to and including the parties' cross exhibits filed on March 29, 2023. As I have indicated, I rejected PSP's supplemental testimony filed on March 24 th.

I've also stricken certain lines and pages of rebuttal testimony. I have considered Staff's objection to the errata sheet for Burton's testimony, WTB-05, which was filed on March 31st. I observe that these are relatively minor but substantive corrections. I will grant PSP an exemption from WAC 480-07-460(1)(a) and accept this particular errata sheet. In the interest of accuracy, I don't feel that this particular change causes prejudice to the other parties, but I would advise PSP, for the future, of the need to seek leave for substantive corrections and being mindful of timing.

I'm going to ask the parties for their positions on the admissibility of the evidence and whether they stipulate to the admission of pre-filed exhibits and testimony or if they wish to raise objections.

I would turn first to PSP. MR. HAGLUND: On behalf of PSP, we do not have objections to the pre-filed testimony of PMSA witnesses, Staff witnesses, or TOTE Maritime witnesses and would stipulate to its admission as submitted in original and rebuttal forms, subject, of course, to your rulings previously that dealt with an important issue.

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you.
Could I hear from Staff?
MR. CALLAGHAN: Thank you, Your Honor.
Staff does not have any additional objections and would stipulate to the admission of the other pre-filed testimony and exhibits.

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you.
Could I hear from PMSA?
MS. DeLAPPE: PMSA likewise stipulates. Thank you.

JUDGE HOWARD: Could I hear from TOTE?
MR. BLOCK: Your Honor, TOTE has no objection with -- objections and would so stipulate as well.

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you. Thank you all. That was -- that was surprisingly brief.

In that, given the parties' stipulation and lack of objections, I am going to deem all the pre-filed testimony and exhibits admitted with the exception of what I have already indicated in my rulings so far today. So that means only page 25 of IC-18X is rejected. The supplemental testimony from Bendixen, $\mathrm{SB}-11 \mathrm{~T}$ through $\mathrm{SB}-14$, is rejected.

The MB -- sorry. Give me one moment. JJN-6T and JJN-7 are rejected.
(Prefiled exhibits admitted.)
MR. HAGLUND: Did you say 16 and 7, Your
Honor?
JUDGE HOWARD: 6T and -MR. HAGLUND: 6T. Okay. JUDGE HOWARD: And JJN-7. Sorry.

And -- and as I indicated, McCarthy SM-8T through 11 are rejected. And I believe, setting aside the specific lines and pages I rejected on -given PMSA's motion to strike non-rebuttal testimony, I believe that is it and everything else is in place. And I will provide a copy of the exhibit list to the court reporter after the hearing so that it can be made part of the record.

I believe the Commissioners will be joining us in just a moment. I will let them -- let's -- let's
see. Do we have the Commissioners with us already? I believe they are going to be joining us in just a minute here.

Let's go off the record for a moment. I am going to send the Commissioners a message to let them know that we are ready. When they join us, we'll give brief appearances for the Commissioners and then we will start with opening statements.
(A break was taken from 9:27 a.m. to 9:35 a.m.)

JUDGE HOWARD: As I indicated, the
Commissioners have joined us for the virtual hearing.
Let's have the parties give brief appearances for the Commissioners before we turn to opening statements. I would turn first to PSP.

MR. HAGLUND: Michael Haglund of Haglund Kelly and my colleague, Eric Brickenstein, on behalf of the Puget Sound Pilots.

JUDGE HOWARD: Thank you.
And could we hear from Staff?
MR. CALLAGHAN: Thank you, Your Honor. Nash Callaghan, assistant attorney general, on behalf of Commission Staff.

JUDGE HOWARD: Thank you.
I'll turn next to PMSA.

MS. DeLAPPE: Good morning.
Michelle DeLappe on behalf of Pacific Merchant Shipping Association.

JUDGE HOWARD: Thank you.
And could we hear from TOTE Maritime Alaska, LLC, or TOTE?

MR. BLOCK: Good morning, Commissioners. Steven Block of Lane Powell appearing for TOTE Maritime.

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you.
And I have -- I will inform the Commissioners that the exhibits have been -- all the exhibits have been admitted into evidence with the exception of page 25 of Exhibit IC-18X. And Exhibits SB-11T through SB-14; exhibits JJN-6T and JJN-7. And I have -- by separate e-mail to the Commissioners, I have already indicated to them which lines and pages of testimony I have struck based on PMSA's motion.

So with those exceptions, all the exhibits are admitted.

So let's begin with opening statements limited to 15 minutes. And I would turn first to PSP.

OPENING STATEMENT
MR. HAGLUND: Thank you, Your Honor.
Commissioners and Your Honor, this is only the second pilotage rate case before this Commission, and the first with a robust and comprehensive record on the part of the proponent, Puget Sound Pilots. What is remarkable in this second pilotage case is that PMSA has doubled down on all of the same arguments that it advanced in 2019/'20, which largely prevailed against a fairly skimpy record put together by PSP and a legal team with no prior pilotage experience.

What's different in this case and should generate different results is the breadth and the strength of PSP's evidence, which is designed to address six issues. Those six are as follows.

First, the legal standard that should govern the rate-setting process that funds Washington's compulsory pilotage system; second, that a nationally competitive level of pay and benefits is necessary to attract top quality pilot trainees to Puget Sound Pilots and to advance both Washington's and PSP's diversity, equity, and inclusion objectives; third, the $P S P$ pension is a clearly reasonable, known, and measurable cost that should be funded in the tariff, either on its existing pay-as-you-go system basis or preferably transition to a fully-funded defined benefit plan; fourth, the risks of pilotage, particularly larger and flag of convenience vessels

1 are persistent and growing, and the excessive level of callback jobs performed by PSP during their off-watch duty cycle is un -- is increasing those risks; fifth, pilotage rates are paid by the ship served, 90 percent of which are foreign flag vessels, by pilots who are primarily servants of the public, and PSP's evidence on shipping economics shows that these rates are insignificant within the context of a voyage's port costs and even a doubling or tripling of PSP's pilotage rates, according to shipping economist Ken Eriksen, would not affect the volume of ships calling Puget Sound; and sixth, a rate design that includes multiple automatic adjustors to the tariff is the key to a regulatory future for pilotage in Washington where the time intervals between contested general rate cases are five or more years and not the existing 18 -month pattern.

Notably, PSP has filed original and rebuttal testimony, now all in the record, totaling over 18 -over 800 pages from 26 witnesses. PMSA is presenting four testifying witnesses and elected not to engage a witness on any of the following issues: a shipping economist, a compensation expert, or a fatigue risk expert.

I will now briefly describe the evidence that addresses these six issues.

First, the standard for pilotage rate setting in Washington must be applied with an eye toward the casualty prevention environmental protection function of the system. PSP believes that the Commission's Order 06, issued earlier this year, where the Commission stated that the fair, just, reasonable and sufficient standard must be applied in light of other statutes, quote, "such as RCW 88.16.005, which emphasizes the importance of pilotage and the protection of the natural environment," closed quote, is a significantly different standard than the utility service model approach that applies in the prior case.

PSP's executive director, Charles Costanzo, who has significant prior general counsel experience in the maritime industry, explains in his testimony why PSP believes that Order 06 can be interpreted as consistent with the best achievable protection standard applicable to the Department of Ecology and which PSP advocates should be construed as applying in this case.

When it comes to the importance of spill prevention and the nation-leading reputation of this State's Department of Ecology, I have firsthand

1 knowledge, having served as lead counsel for Washington as a special assistant attorney general in Washington's largest ever oil spill, the Nestucca oil spill that occurred in December of 1988. That case was litigated in Oregon, where the vessel owner sought to reduce its liability for that quarter million gallon spill to a small fraction of the more than $\$ 15$ million that was ultimately recovered for Washington.

I also was retained to assist DOE in briefing before the Ninth Circuit and the U.S. Supreme Court in connection with defending its oil spill and tug escort and other regulations in litigation commenced by INTERTANKO, the oil tanker trade association that prosecuted those cases. And I bring over 40 years of experience representing pilot groups in Oregon and Alaska to this case.

As to nationally competitive pay and benefits, according to PMSA's Captain Moore, it's impossible to compare the -- the Puget Sound pilotage ground to any other in the U.S. without an incredible array of statistics regarding the particulars of the ground and the workload and characteristics of the -- the pilot group.

In the last case, this Commission rejected

PSP's comparability evidence as insufficient, that that should not be the situation on this record, which includes a workload comparison that includes 12 different pilot groups, plus 100 percent of the publicly available pilot income information, where it's filed publicly, or rate orders that have been issued by regulators like yourself in the last five years.

It's worth emphasizing that no other pilotage regulator in the United States agrees with Captain Moore that the extraordinarily detailed comparisons he advocates are necessary. Instead these regulators, many on the West Coast, regularly, and often pursuant to statute or regulation, evaluate -- evaluate pilot income in their own jurisdictions with an assessment of the net income earned elsewhere.

Indeed, the PMSA just last year supported legislation in California enacted last fall that specifically requires and in -- in connection with, and I quote, "In determining target net income per pilot, three factors," one of which -- and I'll quote it -- is "evidence of compensation of comparable maritime professions, including individuals in other state-regulated pilotage associations, at a minimum
considering evidence of the compensation and benefits."

PSP's compensation expert, David Lough, has assembled data from 13 pilot groups comprising 42 percent of all licensed maritime pilots in the U.S., an elite maritime workforce, pinnacle of the profession for a merchant mariner, of just over 1,200 individuals. He applied -- applies the location pay differential factor and determines that the median level of pilot income for these groups to be approximately $\$ 574,000$.

PSP at present, based upon audited financials, is the lowest paid pilot group among the 13 in Mr. Lough's table. We would emphasize that while Mr. Lough derives the median from publicly available financials and rate orders, this Commission has wide decision-making space in addressing where DNI -which is your term, it's identical to the target net income used most everywhere else -- where to set that. You could decide to set it at the top end of the table of publicly available information you're provided in this case. You could establish it at the median or higher than the median. You could also focus on the pay in West Coast grounds, where the Columbia River groups of the bar pilots and the river
pilots are going to earn well above $\$ 500,000$ in 2023. To PSP, it's all about landing on a nationally competitive level of pay and benefits.

Regarding the pension, the third issue, the holding -- I think it's sufficient to say in my brief remarks here that the holding of the Washington Supreme Court in 1943 in the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph case, that rationale should apply here and result in a determination by the Commission that the cost of PSP's pension, which was approximately \$6 million in 2022 in terms of payments to retirees, must be covered in the tariff. This is because, consistent with that Supreme Court case, the existing plan providing a 1.5 percent annual accrual rate was reasonable when adopted in 2001 , with the support of industry, through PMSA's predecessor the PSSOA, the Puget Sound Steamship Operators Association and a unanimous vote by the board of pilotage Commissioners to include that increase in accrual rate from 1.25 percent to 1.5 percent per year and include the entire cost of the -- of the pension program in the tariff.

As to pilotage risks, which we contend in -- in considerable evidence is -- are persistent and growing, multiple witnesses from both sides will
address this issue. But a few quick points I'd like to make here.

First, pilots are Puget Sound's first and primary line of defense against a poorly maintained flag of convenience ship because a pilot is legally required to be aboard and direct her every move. In contrast, the Coast Guard inspects, does not operate, only approximately 14 percent of the ships that come to Puget Sound; second, as ships grow larger, which has been happening for centuries and continues to this day, pilotage risks increase, as our witnesses explained; and, third, an excellent study from Canada reached the following conclusion: Pilotage -- and I'm quoting, pilotage is the single -- I'm sorry, "pilotage is the strongest single safety measure that can be employed to reduce the risk of maritime accidents. It reduces the accident risk by a factor of at least 44 times."

And, Mr. Crandall, if you could put up the exhibit from Mr. Eriksen's testimony.

This chart is from that Canadian cost benefit analysis. It shows that, with pilots, you get close to an accident-free environment with pilots only driving the -- the risk of accident down to substantially less than one percent. And it goes

1 down a significant factor beyond that with tug escorts, which Washington requires for all oil tankers.

There's no question that pilots are the front line of protection.

When it comes to callbacks, which occur when a -- when there's a lack of a rested pilot on watch that necessitates calling an off-watch pilot to perform a job, PSP's levels are extremely high, averaging 18 to 20 percent in recent years and 12 percent in the COVID low-traffic years.

We have an expert witness, Dr. Charles Czeisler, the renowned -- the most well-regarded and renowned sleep medicine expert in the United States, longtime chair of the department of sleep medicine at Harvard Medical School. He will be available for questions from the Commissioners. PMSA is not asking him any cross. He was prepared to present some illustrations that would help illustrate his hundred pages of testimony.

If you could put the first one up, Mr. Crandall.

This is one that would help explain and bring to, I think, further clarity your -- Dr. Czeisler's testimony. This is one showing the callbacks. The
next illustration shows the incredible challenging -if you can go to number two -- incredible challenging job that a pilot has in terms of using time zones to show how many different time zones a pilot is effectively working, given the nature of their unpredictable schedule, with most -- over 50 percent of the jobs occurring at night.

Dr. Czeisler will be present when -- when we present him. He is not scheduled for cross, but we are hopeful that the Commissioners will have an interest in asking Dr. Czeisler to explain these illustrations.

And finally, PSP's shipping economist,
Ken Eriksen, a senior vice president with the firm that is this country's leading assembler, assessor, and consulting firm regarding U.S. and international shipping, makes clear that PSP's proposed rates -rate increase, even if increased by this Commission to transition the pension to pull funding, will not affect the number of ship calls. The -- his testimony shows that the PSP's proposed rates will be largely -- even if increased, will be largely below those of other West Coast ports and that the volatility of PSP's diverse mix of ship traffic strongly favors the use of an automatic tariff
adjustor to ensure that the tariff annually is collecting the revenue requirement, not more, not less, but adjusted as necessary with volatility in traffic.

Thank you for your attention.
MS. DeLAPPE: Your Honor?
JUDGE HOWARD: Yes.
MS. DeLAPPE: Michelle DeLappe for PMSA.
The last slide that Mr . Haglund presented is, to my understanding, not part of the record. And I would ask that it be struck from this record.

JUDGE HOWARD: Mr. Haglund, is that already in testimony?

MR. HAGLUND: No. It was going to be a demonstrative exhibit used by Dr. Czeisler to illustrate his testimony. We were not going to seek to add it to the record. It was just a demonstrative exhibit, which is commonly used in rate cases and trial proceedings in state and federal courts.

MS. DeLAPPE: If I may clarify, it's actually -- I meant the last two slides. And I would state that they are not -- they're more than demonstrative. Thank you.

JUDGE HOWARD: Okay. I'll note PMSA's
objection. I will allow them as demonstrative
exhibits.
Let's turn next to Staff for any opening. OPENING STATEMENT

MR. CALLAGHAN: Thank you, Your Honor. In the interest of time, Staff is going to waive opening statement today. Thank you.

JUDGE HOWARD: I would turn next to PMSA.
MS. DeLAPPE: Thank you, Your Honor.
Good morning, Commissioners. I will try to endeavor to be very brief.

OPENING STATEMENT
MS. DeLAPPE: One reason that $I$ can be brief is that this Commission has already addressed and resolved nearly all of the issues in the initial rate case concluded two years ago. Not much has changed since then, neither in the costs nor in the nature of the job of piloting, nor in the business model and finances of the State's pilotage monopoly in Puget Sound, nor are those factors regarding the Puget Sound's pilots operating in capital footprint very complex. Unlike many of the entities that are before this Commission, there's -- this is just a small company with many well-compensated working owners who are independent contractors to customers and working in an unincorporated association with one another.

They have just a handful of employees, low capitalization, few assets, very few moving parts.

I would also disagree with what my friend at the bar, Mr. Haglund, has stated regarding the record here. Certainly PSP's submission is extensive. We agree with that. However, the evidence is even less compelling than in the prior rate case.

I will add, too, that the regulatory environment for pilotage is straightforward and stable. It has been this way for years. As -- I represent, of course, the customers of pilots who rely on the State Board of Pilotage Commissioners to ensure the provision of safe pilots. We believe that the $B P C$ does a fundamentally sound job of training, licensing, and disciplining its licensees. The BPC addresses various incidents and accidents as needed. Despite being an exceptionally small state agency, BPC competently and consistently handles the licensing tasks before it.

As ratepayers, we ask that you take a very simple and direct approach to the application of the formulas and methodologies established by the Commission in the initial rate case. Likewise, we appreciate the recommendations made in the case by UTC Staff. We found in the prior rate case that

Staff recommended the creation of a very comprehensive formula and, within that formula, recommended a fair set of modest and defensible rate increases. In this rate case, we feel the same way. Staff recommendations are consistent with the principles of fairness established in the prior rate case.

The only two issues not resolved in the prior rate case that are unfortunately still outstanding are, first of all, that the Commission ordered PSP to work with stakeholders, including PMSA, to effectuate a collaborative workshop process to create our recommendations regarding pilot retirement for consideration during this rate process. As Order 03 in this case has already recognized, PSP did not comply with those instructions and the issue remains outstanding. And second, the other outstanding issue is regarding whether domestic vessels should be assessed tonnage on their domestic gross registered tonnage or international tonnage as if they were foreign flagged vessels. We support TOTE's approach to maintaining the longstanding historic practice, and that $P S P$ has not established a good reason to depart from those traditional calculations.

For the rest of the issues that the last case
did not -- that the last case did resolve, most of the existing framework established by the Commission should simply be retained.

So we would ask the Commission to stay the course, set a reasonable framework for the consideration of costs for the provision of pilotage services, and set a rate which is compensatory for the pilots that run the business of providing that service. That framework positioned things well for a more streamlined petition from PSP in this rate-making case with a simple application of the facts to the formula factors in a relatively easy administrative burden for ratepayers and Staff.

Unfortunately we're now seeing the relitigation of nearly all of the foundational issues that the Commission already dealt with in the last rate case. That's been a tremendous burden on ratepayers and on Staff and on the Commission, I'm sure. It was entirely avoidable, however we respect that it is PSP's right, as the monopoly service provider, to present its claims to the Commission. And, of course, it's our responsibility on behalf of the ratepayers to address those claims. We look forward to a productive hearing and believe the evidence presented during it will show that the Commission's
basic framework in the initial case continues to make sense.

Thank you for the opportunity to participate. JUDGE HOWARD: Thank you. I turn next to TOTE.

OPENING STATEMENT
MR. BLOCK: Thank you, Your Honor.
I'm Steve Block of Lane Powell. I'll be appearing here for TOTE. And I'll be brief here in this opening statement, as will be the testimony presented related to TOTE's intervention in this GRC.

Now, the reason for that is that the Commission really has ruled already on most of the pertinent issues and there's very little factual dispute to address here.

TOTE's intervention, as the Commissioners are aware, addresses PSP's change in its methodology of calculating pilotage rates for two of TOTE's vessels, those are the Midnight Sun and the North Star. Originally, for some 20 years, these coastwise vessels were calculated based on their domestic tonnage, their domestic rates.

Beginning after the conclusion of the 2020 rate case, PSP's 2020 rate case, PSP started calculating those rates based on the international metric. Now
you're going to hear different references to domestic or international or IGT, international growth tonnage, and GT ITC, which stands for gross tonnage international tonnage convention, those terms are interchangeable. Essentially, there are two different methodologies. One is a domestic or GRT, gross registered tonnage, assessment of the -- a vessel's tonnage, and the other one is an international one.

Okay. The new tariff that the Commission approved on November 11, 2020, in its Order No. 9, provides at Item 300, the tonnage charge shall be based on the vessel's international gross tonnage. And that is without exception or qualification.

Now, these two vessels are what we call roll-on/roll-off vessels, Ro-Ros. And they are different than the typical vessel that PSP services. Most vessels are container cargo vessels. They can be stacked, packed, you know, container to container, stacked one on top of the other on all decks of the storage holds. But Ro-Ros are different. They transport automobiles. And you can't stack automobiles one on top of the other. And they have to have these tracks in the cargo holds that allow the automobiles to be loaded onto and
off -- loaded off the vessels. They're also different, these two vessels, in, again, that they operate exclusively in what we call the coastwise trade, domestic transportation, transportation between points in the United States.

By changing its methodology from the domestic tonnage rate to calculate a pilotage service fee to the international one, increased pilotage fees for these two vessels -- increased from a -- by $\$ 378,411$ the first year of the new tariff and $\$ 383,825$ the second year -- these are projected -- for a total $\$ 762,237$ in higher pilotage fees than TOTE would have expected to pay under the old approach.

Current invoicing to date -- actually as of a week or so ago -- is $\$ 719,255.28$ more, based on this new approach to calculating pilotage services. That's some 56.9 percent higher under the new methodology.

On August 26, 2021, TOTE petitioned the Commission for amendment recission or correction of Order No. 9 under WAC 480-07-875. And we ask the Commission to amend Item 300 of the tariff so that coastwise vessels continue to be and in the future are rated based on their domestic tonnage. Again, these vessels don't engage in international trade for
which the IGT, the international rate, would be necessary and proper to use. Instead, the gross registered tonnage, GRT for coast wise shipping should be -- should continue to be used as it has been by PSP's services since 2003 .

TOTE argued in its petition that PSP's worksheets that it had submitted in support of its attempts to raise rates in its tariff during the last GRC for the test year showed rates for TOTE's two vessels to continue to be based on GRT. It showed no rate increase, no significant increase in the rate assessment.

We argued that the economic impact, as has been realized, is tremendous. It creates just the, quote, "rate shock" that the Commission intended to avoid.

TOTE understandably did not raise an issue about this tariff provision in the 2020 GRC because it saw no impact. All we did was look at the worksheets and saw that our rates would remain the same based on the same calculation methodology.

PSP put in an opposition to our petition. And it wrote in its opposition the following: The BPC, the Board of pilotage Commissioners, pilotage tariff published in WAC 363-116-300 applied a tonnage charge based upon a vessel's gross tons. While the term
"gross tonnage" is commonly used to refer to IGT, the BPC did not define gross tons. Instead, the tariff provided that if a vessel is required to hold a certificate of its IGT, then tonnage shall be -shall apply based upon IGT. As a consequence of the ambiguity created by that statement, PSP agreed to invoice TOTE based upon its GRT. That was PSP's position in response to TOTE's petition.

What ambiguity? There is no ambiguity. TOTE is not required to have what's called an international tonnage certificate. It doesn't have to have one because it doesn't operate international trade. Actually, the position PSP takes at this juncture has changed a little bit. We see it now saying that the process over the last 20 years of calculating rates on domestic tonnage is a, quote, "Historical mistake."

In response to TOTE's petition, PSP argued, well, the tariff says what it says. End of story. No reason to treat vessels differently if they are of a certain metric as measured by tonnage, number one. Number two, TOTE had its chance in the 2020 GRC to raise this issue and did not do so. And three, the size of the vessels, i.e. the width, the length, and the height of TOTE's two vessels, is the same as
other vessels. So they should be treated identical.
Well, as I say, the Commission agreed with TOTE on most points. In its Order No. 12 granting TOTE's petition, dated February 2, '22, the Commission ruled PSP provided exhibits and work papers that used its previous methodology for calculating tonnage rates for the two TOTE vessels at issue. The parties, and ultimately the Commission, relied on the incorrect information presented in the exhibits and work papers to evaluate PSP's proposed rate design. We find that PSP's failure to identify its tariff change related to tonnage calculations, coupled with the calculation error in its exhibits and work papers, substantially interfered with the Commission's ability to evaluate the PSP's proposed rate design. The commissioner -I'm sorry, the Commission did not consider the issue of gross tonnage rate calculation methodology in Order No. 9, let alone the significant increase in rates for the two TOTE vessels at issue, both of which produced an effect the Commission did not contemplate.

These factors constitute sufficient grounds to amend Order 9. The order, Order 9, defers amendment, actual amendment to the tariff language until this GRC because the Commission wanted to hear evidence
and argument about two points. The first one is the risk of piloting these two vessels as compared to the more typical vessels that PSP services; and, two, the rate shock that results from these drastically increased rates that arise from the new methodology, which the Commission suggests disregards the concept of gradualism.

The evidence will show and -- the testimony and the evidence will show that these two vessels, TOTE's two vessels, are indeed less risky, less burdensome, less difficult to operate than the typical vessel that -- cargo vessel that PSP services. And this is for reasons directly related to how tonnage is calculated by the international versus the domestic approaches, and for other reasons as well.

PSP apparently will make no case about the rate shock and gradualism. There's no evidence that we see in the record in this proceeding addressing that point that the Commission wanted additional argument presentation about. In our view, that reason -that's reason enough right there for the Commission to ultimately agree with us.

TOTE will ask the Commission, respectfully, to rule based on the arguments raised in TOTE's petition and the limited additional evidence at this hearing

1 that, one, the funds that the Commission directed PSP to hold in a regulatory liability account, which PSP has confirmed it is indeed holding, be released to TOTE because they've always been improper. In other words, PSP has collected these hundreds of thousands of dollars in higher pilotage fees. It has got them in the bank. And they should now be released to TOTE. Why? Because they should never have been paid by TOTE to PSP in the first place.

Two, that Item 300 be amended to address all vessels PSP might service, including strictly coastwise vessels, which may or may not have an ITC, an international tonnage certificate, such that strictly coastwise vessels be assessed their pilotage fees based on their domestic tonnage rates.

And lastly, to the extent any future rate increases for these two vessels are allowed and authorized by the Commission, that they be gradual and not create the rate shock that TOTE has experienced.

I thank you very much for an opportunity to participate in this and look forward to presenting TOTE's case to you. Thank you.

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you.
Let's turn to the cross-examination of
witnesses.
Our first witness is PSP's witness, Captain Eric Klapperich. PSP and TOTE, I will note, have proposed having the portion of Captain Klapperich's cross-examination that was focused on vessel tonnage issues and the TOTE issue occur this afternoon and have the TOTE witnesses immediately follow that examination.

So we will call Captain Klapperich for non-vessel tonnage issues.

Is someone raising a question?
MR. BLOCK: Yes, Your Honor. May I ask a question about the witness order?

JUDGE HOWARD: Certainly.
MR. BLOCK: Thank you. As I understand it, Captain Klapperich will go first. It looks like, in the table you sent us, that TOTE's two witnesses will follow him.

Is that not what you intended to -- should we still expect him to go tonight -- this afternoon?

JUDGE HOWARD: Yeah. TOTE's two witnesses would follow Captain Klapperich this afternoon, when he is recalled to be crossed on the vessel tonnage issue. So we'll bring him back after lunch for the TOTE issue, and then TOTE's witnesses will follow him.

So the order of presentation has to be read in light of these footnotes. It's a bit of a mess. MR. BLOCK: Thank you.

And one other question. There is one TOTE witness, Atalie Dubs, who no other party has requested to cross-examine. Do I need to get her here for the purpose of just affirming that her written testimony is adopted and on the record? Or if the Commissioners don't have questions for her, do we need her to appear at all? She is standing by. I just need to tell her.

JUDGE HOWARD: I -- it is normally my practice to ask, if no parties indicated cross, whether there are any bench questions for this witness. I think I will confer with the Commissioners and see if there are any bench questions for this witness. I'm not aware of any at this time. But I will -- I will let you know following our first break.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: I don't believe we have any. I can say that right now.

CHAIR DANNER: Judge Howard, I have no questions for that witness.

JUDGE HOWARD: In that event, Atalie Dubs
would be excused from attending.
MR. BLOCK: Thank you. Thank you. JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Can

Captain Eric Klapperich turn on his video feed and I'll swear you in.

THE WITNESS: Yeah.
JUDGE HOWARD: All right. And I would invite any witness, if $I$ am saying your name incorrectly, please let me know the correct way to say it. And if I overlook someone's title as a captain, please let me know as well.

Please raise your right hand and I'll swear you in.

CAPTAIN ERIC KLAPPERICH,
having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

THE WITNESS: I do.
JUDGE HOWARD: Thank you. Mr. Haglund, would you please introduce the witness and tender him for cross-examination.

MR. HAGLUND: Yes. And I'll -- I wanted to point out, Your Honor, that for the TOTE related questions of Captain Klapperich, my colleague, Mr. Brickenstein, will handle any redirect.

But, Captain Klapperich, did you prepare
original and rebuttal testimony in this proceeding?
THE WITNESS: Yes, I did.
MR. HAGLUND: Is it true and correct to the best of your knowledge?

THE WITNESS: Yes.
MR. HAGLUND: We tender the witness for cross-examination, and I will allow Mr. Brickenstein to take my seat.

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you.
So, Mr. Haglund, just to clarify.
Mr. Brickenstein is handling all of the redirect and the examination of this witness?

MR. HAGLUND: No. I may have gotten confused, Your Honor. We're -- this is not the TOTE related issue. I was confused by your footnote. So I will handle the redirect of Captain Klapperich. I am not shifting my seat.

JUDGE HOWARD: Okay. All right.
All right. PMSA indicated cross for this witness and you may proceed. I would ask that PMSA reserve any questions on vessel tonnage issues for this afternoon, after lunch.

MS. DeLAPPE: Thank you. And just to clarify, PMSA will have no questions on that topic. If that makes things easier.

> JUDGE HOWARD: Okay. Thank you.

CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MS. DeLAPPE:
Q. Good morning, Captain Klapperich.
A. Morning.
Q. You testified in Exhibit ECK-1T, that Puget Sound Pilots provide consistently error-free performance in their pilotage service; correct?
A. Puget Sound Pilots's record speaks for itself, yes.
Q. Captain Klapperich, could you turn to page 40 of your initial testimony?
A. Yep.
Q. And do you see there at line -- starting at line 4, the sentence in which you said it provides consistently error-free performance? Just so I make sure that we are in agreement.
A. Yes. It's in my testimony that we at PSP pilots consistently error-free performance of -- enables commerce to function at our district's economically vital container terminals, while simultaneously protecting the cultural heritage and natural resources that share the waterway.
Q. Thank you.

MS. DeLAPPE: Is the exhibit sharing occurring on the Puget Sound Pilots's side?

JUDGE HOWARD: Yes. I believe so. I would ask that PSP hold off on sharing exhibits and just allow Ms. DeLappe to conduct her cross, unless she requests that.

MS. DeLAPPE: I appreciate it. Thank you.
Kind of makes everything change on my screen.
BY MS. DeLAPPE:
Q. All right. So when PMSA asked you,

Captain Klapperich, for the basis for that statement, you said that this is evidenced by the almost total lack of casualties involving vessels under pilotage on the Puget Sound pilotage district; correct?
A. Where is that? I'm sorry.
Q. If you would like to look at Exhibit ECK-14X, page 10, and your response on that page.
A. Can you pull that up, actually?
Q. Captain Klapperich, isn't that --

Isn't that basically what you were just saying earlier, that it's evidenced by your record, by PSP's record?
A. What is evidenced?
Q. The consistently error-free performance.
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. I think we're on the same page.

If you could then please turn to Exhibit IC-17X?

1 A. Yep.
2 Q. And please turn to page 5 of that exhibit.
3 A. Okay.
4 Q. Do you see there a response from Captain Carlson that PSP, since at least 1999, has had no significant oil spills that have occurred in the Puget Sound pilotage district involving an allision, collision, or grounding of a foreign flag vessel while under pilotage by a PSP pilot?
A. Yeah. I have that.
Q. Would you say that your assessment of an almost total lack of casualties is consistent with

Captain Carlson's statement?
A. Yes.
Q. Thank you. Of course you personally have not been at PSP since 1999; correct?
A. I have not.
Q. You started your association with PSP with the 2005 exam?
A. Correct.
Q. And then you became licensed in 2008?
A. Correct.
Q. Since you have -- for the period since you have been associated with PSP, no pilot has ever experienced a grounding, an allision, or a collision resulting in an oil spill; correct?
A. Correct.
Q. Let's turn then to Exhibit SM-12X. And when you get there, if you can please turn to page 31.

And I will represent to you that these are PMSA data requests that were presented to Mr. McCarthy.
A. Yes.
Q. So on this page and on the following two pages, basically, Mr. McCarthy responds that no insurance claims have been paid as a result of a PSP-involved vessel collision or grounding or an oil spill, resulting from anything -- any incident; correct?
A. I -- I don't know. If you could -- I don't know that. I don't know what -- I don't have that answer. Correct.
Q. So --
A. Could you ask the question again?
Q. Are you at Exhibit $\mathrm{SM}-12 \mathrm{X}$ ?
A. Yeah.
Q. And do you see on page 1 that the witness is Sean McCarthy?
A. Yeah. I don't know Sean -- what Sean McCarthy has paid.
Q. You don't know who Sean McCarthy is?
A. No. I know who Sean McCarthy is.

1 Q. Do you see that he is the responder, along with Puget Sound Pilots, to these requests?
A. Yes.
Q. And if you turn to page 31 of this exhibit.
A. Yes. That's where I'm at. The data request 609 is what I have.
Q. Great. And so you can see it says, "Of all claims paid in the last ten years, please identify all claims paid as a result of a Puget Sound Pilot collision."

Do you see that --
A. Yes.
Q. -- question?
A. Yes. And I see the response as "none."
Q. None. Okay.

And then similarly on the next page, "No claims were paid" on -- "as a result of a Puget Sound pilot grounding"; correct?
A. If that's his testimony, yes. It says none.
Q. Are you skeptical of whether his -- the veracity of his testimony, Captain Klapperich?
A. I don't have claims in front of me. And I'm relying on his testimony. I don't have --
Q. And have I asked you whether you agree with him or whether you --

1 A. No.
2 Q. -- are testifying to these facts yourself? I'm just
asking you to look at what he wrote; right?
A. Okay. Yes.
Q. And you see what he wrote?
A. Yes.
Q. And is it -- can you just tell me whether that is consistent with your assessment of an almost total lack of casualties?
A. I don't -- I don't know what his testimony is saying with -- I don't have the records. I don't have claims. I don't have anything in front of me.
Q. So, Captain Klapperich, all I'm asking is if there are no claims for insurance coverage for any of these types of incidents --
A. That I'm aware of.
Q. -- is that consistent with -- and I'm not asking you if that is true, but assuming that Sean McCarthy answered correctly here, is that consistent with your testimony?
A. My testimony is -- yes. It's consistent with our record.
Q. Thank you.

If I could also refer you, then, to Captain Mitch Stoller's -- I will just represent to you,
because I'm not asking you about the fact that we asked Captain Mitch Stoller, but in Exhibit MSS-20X, at page 20, when asked about whether Puget Sound Pilots's current casualty prevention capability is substandard, he said no.

The question for you, Captain Klapperich, is whether you agree.
A. That's his testimony.
Q. Do you agree that Puget Sound Pilots's current casualty prevention capability is not substandard?
A. I agree our current casualty prevention capability is at a national level.
Q. Thank you.

JUDGE HOWARD: Ms. DeLappe, just to clarify, was that page 18 of MSS-20X?

MS. DeLAPPE: Thank you. Yes.
JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you.
BY MS. DeLAPPE:
Q. So in your opinion, Captain Klapperich, would you agree that having zero oil spills resulting from allisions, collisions, or groundings for a period of over two decades is an exceptional record of safe vessel operations?
A. I would say we have a good record.
Q. And you'd say the same for zero allisions,
collisions, or groundings for over a decade for Puget Sound Pilots?

MR. HAGLUND: Objection. Do you -- you're not referencing an oil spill in those questions, is it -- are you asking him for allisions, collisions in the last 20 years?

MS. DeLAPPE: Correct.
BY MS. DeLAPPE:
Q. The -- the second question is asking just that we've established there's -- there have been no allisions, collisions, or groundings for the last ten years; correct?
A. That's not true.
Q. So you believe that there have been PSP-piloted allisions, collisions, and groundings in the last decade?
A. If I'm not mistaken. I don't know the dates. But I think we've had a -- an allision in the last ten years.
Q. Okay. But still, even if it's just one in the last ten years, would you agree that that is an exceptional safety record?
A. I just let it speak for itself.

JUDGE HOWARD: I'm going to jump in and I'm going to say that Ms. DeLappe is entitled to an
answer to that question.
MS. DeLAPPE: Thank you.
THE WITNESS: Could you repeat yourself, please? Or your question. I'm sorry.

BY MS. DeLAPPE:
Q. Captain Klapperich, I just wanted you to say whether you believe that that is an exceptional safety record.
A. PSP has a good safety record.
Q. Okay. Thank you.

I'd like to turn to your testimony, again, Exhibit ECK-01T, and this time at page 22.
A. Yeah.
Q. And this is -- I'm going to be asking you a few questions about your opinion regarding the training of PSP pilots --
A. Okay.
Q. -- that have created this impeccable track record.

On this page starting at line 5, you testify that in your opinion the process to become a Puget Sound pilot is absolutely necessary to ensure that every one of PSP's members possesses the elite skill, knowledge, and judgment that are required to ensure the best possible protection of our district's waterways; correct?

1 A. I did say the process. Yes. It's a process.
Q. I almost read verbatim. I just changed the first person to the second person; correct? Those were your words?
A. Yes.
Q. Thank you.

In other words, so to paraphrase that, every Puget Sound pilot must go through a training program, and because of that, each pilot possesses the elite skills necessary to ensure the best possible protection of the Puget Sound waterways; right?
A. In addition -- it's a process and begins with attracting national candidates from a diverse maritime background. And, in addition, they go through training, test taking and training to become pilots. It's a process.
Q. So when we look at your opinion on -- on page 22, would you agree that your opinion there is that each current Puget Sound pilot has been trained to an elite level?
A. Again, it's a process. And that's what $I$ said in there. And the process -- I'm trusting the process and --
Q. Captain Klapperich, you are not responding to my question. I will repeat it.

It is your opinion, correct, that each current Puget Sound pilot has been trained to an elite level?
A. I don't -- I don't pilot with them when they're on a loaded tanker in Guemes Channel. I can't -- I'm trusting the process that they go through, training, and our record speaks for itself. They are elite mariners. They learn the skills through training and evaluation and everything, and they are -- I don't pilot with them to assess what level or anything. I let the record speak for itself.
Q. And, Captain Klapperich, so when you say "them," can I just clarify, you're talking about your fellow licensed pilots, that you're not sure whether they're actually trained -- have been trained to an elite level?
A. I'm -- it's a process. And I'm trusting the process. Yes. They are elite mariners.
Q. Your fellow pilots are elite mariners, they have been trained to an elite level; correct?
A. Yes. They possess the -- the skills, yes.
Q. And is it your opinion that by training each of these pilots to an elite level, the best possible protection of the Puget Sound waterways is ensured?
A. Well, PSP is going to continue to strive to attract the -- the best candidates and the best pilots.
Q. Captain Klapperich, I will again repeat my question. This would be a lot easier if you would focus on answering what I'm actually asking.

Is it your opinion that by training each current
Puget Sound pilot to an elite level, the best possible protection of the Puget Sound is ensured?
A. Yes.
Q. Thank you.

If we can then look to Exhibit ECK-14X.
A. I don't think I have that one, the 14X.

Oh, I have it right here. Yes, I have it, Ms. DeLappe.
Q. Thank you.

So if you could turn to page 6, please.
A. I think I have the right one.
Q. And you should see that these are PMSA data requests.

MR. HAGLUND: Is that data request 558, Ms. DeLappe?

MS. DeLAPPE: Correct. Thank you.
MR. HAGLUND: Do you have that, Captain?
THE WITNESS: I do right here. I have it here.

MR. HAGLUND: Do you need a copy?
THE WITNESS: Nope. I have it right here.
I have it.

1 BY MS DeLAPPE:
Q. So when you were asked to describe the basis for this same opinion that you've just testified to, you can see your response there at the bottom of the page?
A. Yeah.
Q. You said, "Between their time as a trainee, through becoming an unlimited pilot and beyond, pilots continue to acquire knowledge and skills required to provide the best achievable protection for the Puget Sound"?
A. Yes.
Q. And then you go on to talk about the training; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And -- and at the end, you said the PSP's track record speaks for itself and that you decline to critique individual PSP pilots; correct?
A. Yeah.
Q. Thank you.

So I recognize from your -- that answer and your other testimony, that you are reluctant to critique other pilots. But for the purpose of cross-examination, I'd like to ask you a few follow-up questions to just test your testimony on that.

And so in your experience, which is now 14 years at PSP, do you know of any circumstances where individuals made it through the exam process and made it to the trainee list, but those potential trainee candidates were not the most highly-skilled candidates?
A. I -- I don't -- no. I do not know that.
Q. And so in your experience, if a trainee has made it through the Puget Sound pilot exam process, they are the most highly skilled of the candidates; correct?
A. If they made it through the training program, they're -- could you say that again, please?
Q. Then they are the most highly skilled of the candidates, if they've made it through the exam process.
A. Yes. I would.
Q. So similarly, regarding potential pilots who are past the exam and in the training process, after completing the training process, that each Puget Sound pilot possesses the elite skills necessary to ensure the best possible protection of the Puget Sound; correct?
A. I think that that's -- you're asking me if $I$ know if I've trained them; is that correct?
Q. No. That is not. Thank you for clarifying. Sound?
A. No.

I'm just asking whether it is your testimony that after completing that training process, each Puget Sound pilot possesses the elite skills necessary to ensure the best possible protection of the Puget
A. I am trusting the process.
Q. So in your experience, now 14 years with --
Q. -- PSP, do you know of any circumstances where individuals made it through the entire training process and became licensed, but somehow did not possess the skills necessary to pilot?
A. I don't know that.
Q. And after -- in your experience, have you seen any erosion in the skills of the pilots that have completed training?
Q. Or have the licensing standards that the BPC creates and enforces, have they become anything less than they were previously?
A. I would say the erosion is at the number of people that actually take our test --
Q. Captain Klapperich?
A. And then --
Q. My question is not about the number of candidates. I
would like you to answer my question, which is about the licensing standards.

Have those standards eroded in any way?
A. Are you talking about the BPC's standards?
Q. Correct.
A. I don't -- I don't think so.
Q. Thank you.

So in your experience, have the exams, the trainee exams, become easier?
A. I --

MR. HAGLUND: Object --
THE WITNESS: I don't know that. I'm not
taking the trainee exams.
BY MS. DeLAPPE:
Q. So in your experience, there is nothing that you would say that would --
A. I don't know.
Q. Thank you.
A. I don't know that.
Q. And is there anything about the pilot training program that has become easier, to the best of your knowledge?
A. I don't know that either.
Q. Moving on, then, to my next topic.

If you could turn to -- to make this a little
simpler, you don't have to turn to it. I will just reference that $I$ am reading from Captain -- I mean Executive Director Costanzo's testimony, and that's Exhibit CPC-01T, page 3.

I would just like to know whether you agree with the opinion that "The State of Washington has been the most aggressive state regulator in the U.S. in areas of spill prevention and response."
A. That's -- that's just -- that's Charlie's testimony. That's --
Q. Do you agree with his testimony?
A. I -- I haven't read it. I don't know it. I don't have an opinion about it.
Q. So you have no opinion about whether the State of Washington is the most aggressive state regulator on oil spill prevention?
A. I -- I've never done a comparison.
Q. Do you have no opinions, then, regarding oil spill response programs in the nation?
A. I haven't studied oil spill response programs in the nation.
Q. But you have discussed best available protection for the Puget Sound waterways, is that not --
A. Yes.
Q. -- involving oil spills?

1 A. It's local, yes. It's our Washington state.
Q. Okay. So if we look at what the Department of Ecology has stated -- and I'll, again, just represent to you that this is in Mr. Costanzo's testimony at page 20, "Washington has one of the lowest oil spill rates in the nation because we have such a strong safety" protection -- prevention net, one of the most comprehensive spill prevention, preparedness, and response programs in the nation and world." Do you have any reason to disagree with that?
A. Again, it's Charlie's testimony -- it's Mr. Costanzo's testimony.
Q. Captain Klapperich, I'm asking, do you have any reason to disagree with that?
A. I can't -- are you asking me to compare it? Or...
Q. I'm asking whether there is anything that you know of that would indicate that that is incorrect.
A. I'm having a hard time speaking on behalf of Mr. Costanzo's testimony.
Q. I am not asking you to speak on his behalf. I am asking about your own knowledge. And I will take the fact that you cannot think of anything as an answer that you have no reason to disagree.

Is that fair?
A. That's -- I have -- I don't have a reason to disagree
with Charlie's testimony.
Q. Thank you.

Turning then to -- I would like to look at the experience of state and federally licensed pilots. And do you have any reason to believe that PSP would pilot at all differently based on how much an individual vessel pays for its pilotage service?
A. I'm not -- I'm sorry. I don't understand your question.
Q. In your experience as a member of PSP, do you believe that there is any situation where any member of PSP would purposefully provide an unsafe service to a vessel based on how much that vessel is paying on its PSP invoice?
A. I think you're -- I can only answer on behalf of, like, a tariff design or something.
Q. That's not my question.

It's a -- I am asking if -- if a specific vessel, just to illustrate this.

Let's say there are two vessels that call on the Puget Sound and one is -- and, you know, both of them are met by a pilot at Port Angeles to go to the Port of Seattle. The first vessel pays $\$ 10,000$ for pilotage based on the tariff. The second vessel pays $\$ 13,500$ for the same pilotage assignment.

Would the pilot on the first assignment that pays $\$ 10,000$ to PSP owe the same duties, standards of care, attention to safety, and level of service as the pilot on the second assignment where PSP receives more?
A. Yes.
Q. Thank you. I just want to turn quickly to one last topic regarding climate change.

In your testimony, would you agree that you did make some -- bring some opinions about climate change; correct?
A. I did, yes.
Q. And so if we turn to page 35 of your testimony, we'll see that you stated, starting at line 9 -- I'll just read that.
"Assuming that the scientific forecast regarding the effects of climate change on the Puget Sound area is accurate, there is no question that increased frequency and intensity of severe weather events will make piloting on the district's exposed waterways even more challenging"; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And for this opinion you relied on two studies; right?
A. I read -- I went through two studies and submitted

1 them.
2 Q. And you cited -- you cited those studies --
3 A. Yes.
4 Q. -- in your testimony?
5 A. Yes.
6 Q. So the first study, Exhibit ECK-07 --
7 A. Yeah.
8 Q. -- that's the Ruggiero study?
9 A. Yeah.
10 Q. I'm not sure if I'm pronouncing that correctly.
$11 \quad \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{U}-\mathrm{G}-\mathrm{G}-\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{O}$.
12 A. Yes.
13 Q. Entitled "Increasing Wave Heights and Extreme Value
14 Projections."
15 A. Yes.
16 Q. And then the second study was from University of
17 Washington, Exhibit ECK-08, "Climate" --
18 A. Yeah.
19 Q. -- "Change in Puget Sound."
20 A. Yes.
21 Q. Thank you.

25

So turning first to the Ruggiero study, would you agree that there is no mention of the Puget Sound in that study?
A. Sorry. Which study? The first one?

1 Q. Yes.
2 A. 07. I would agree with that, yes.
3 Q. Okay. And in fact, so that study was based off of -4 offshore deepwater wave buoys; correct?

5 A. Yes, yes.
6 Q. And those buoys are located about 400 kilometers west
7 of the mouth of the Columbia River?
8 A. Yes. Well, I thought there was one further north,
9 but, yes, they're offshore.
10 Q. If we look at ECK-07, page 2, you can see where it
11

13 A. Yes.
14 Q. I understand you don't necessarily have that memorized.
A. Right. But $I$ know what you're talking about, yes.
Q. So neither of those buoys are in the Puget Sound pilotage district; correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And they're not really even close; right?
A. Correct.
Q. Let's turn then to ECK-08, the University of Washington study.
A. Okay.
Q. And if you could please turn -- well, let's go back
to page 35 of your testimony.
You -- you discuss that University of Washington study at line 6 on page 35. And you say that the -specifically the University of Washington report explains that the Pacific Northwest and Puget Sound are highly likely to experience increasingly intense weather events as climate change progresses; right?
A. Yep.
Q. But you don't offer any specific citation or reference to support that, just the whole study; right?
A. I took some things from the whole study.
Q. Let's go, then, to that study.

If you could turn to ECK-08 at page 72. Let me know when you're there.
A. I didn't print that whole study off. We have it right here. Hang on a second.
Q. Glad you have help. So page 72, please.
A. Yeah. Yep.
Q. And if you're there, please look down the page to the second observed heading.
A. Yeah. Yep.
Q. And do you see there that it says, in bold, at the -"There is no evidence of a change in storm surge in Puget Sound and research is lacking regarding changes
in wave heights."
Do you see that?
A. Yep.
Q. And then the bullet points after that, there are three bullet points I'd like to direct your attention to.
A. Yep.
Q. So it goes onto the next page.

And I'll just read, for time sake, the italicized part.
"There is no evidence of a long-term trend in storm surge." And then on the next bullet point, "It is not known how waves within Puget Sound will change in the future." And in the third one, "Observed trends in wind speed are ambiguous."

Would you agree that the -- the University of Washington study does not make any scientific forecast regarding the effects of climate change on wave action in the Puget Sound?
A. I was under the impression with the outline of the map in the other study, it had an outline of areas affected that daily weather patterns were not significantly increasing over the years.

However, the -- the storm was a small change of increase and intensity. But the -- what the buoys
were also registering were --
Q. Captain Klapperich, I understand that you are talking about the Ruggiero study. My question -- I'm waiting for you to get to the part where you answer my question, which is: Would you agree that the University of Washington study about the Puget Sound does not make any scientific forecast regarding the effects of climate change on wave action in the Puget Sound?
A. On wave action, yes.
Q. And while it's certainly possible that climate change may ultimately change conditions on the Puget Sound, would you agree that on the basis of these two studies, there's no clear scientific basis at this time for making a conclusion that -- the future effects of climate change in the Puget Sound?
A. I don't agree with that.
Q. Then please point me to the part of the -- we've already established the Ruggiero study has nothing specific to the Puget Sound; correct?
A. I don't -- I don't agree with that.
Q. So --
A. If you go to --
Q. -- you already testified earlier that there's no mention of the Puget Sound, correct, in the --

1 A. -- there --
2 Q. -- in the Ruggiero study?
3 A. There actually is an outline showing where the buoys

6 A. Yes.
7 Q. -- Columbia River; correct?
8 A. Yes. Yeah. Well, I'm going by where the buoys are are, and it encapsulates Puget Sound.
Q. And those buoys are 400 kilometers west of -on the picture. And the outline shows Puget Sound encapsulated, if you will, or surrounded by a dotted line. And I'm assuming weather moves that way towards Puget Sound from the buoys and that's why they have captured Puget Sound in the document --
Q. So you're referring, Captain Klapperich, to page 2, the fact that there is a map on that page that shows where the two buoys are?
A. Yeah. The two buoys are there. And I'm just -- I took into consideration that outline was -- what was included. That's all.
Q. And so you --
A. Puget Sound --
Q. And Captain Klapperich, you're not a climate scientist; correct?
A. I am not.
Q. Okay. So your reliance on this is on this picture?

That's why you relied on this as saying something about the Puget Sound?
A. I am relying on this area that the buoys were in, and they considered the area of Puget Sound as well.
Q. Are you -- can you point to that part of the text where they said they considered the Puget Sound?
A. No. It says the Pacific Northwest.
Q. It doesn't say the Puget Sound, does it?
A. Well, it does on the picture. It includes it.
Q. It doesn't say Puget Sound, does it?
A. Not that I'm aware of.
Q. And the University of Washington study is specific to the Puget Sound; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And then we already have discussed what was observed in the Puget -- in the Puget Sound study, the University of Washington study; correct?
A. Yes.

MS. DeLAPPE: I have no further questions.
JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you.
Do we have any redirect?
MR. HAGLUND: Yes, Your Honor.
Mr. Crandall, could you put on the screen that page that Captain Klapperich was just discussing which I think is page 2 of Exhibit ECK -- is it 02?

THE WITNESS: 07.
MR. HAGLUND: 07. And could you pull out the upper part, including the caption for that map that is on page 2 of this study.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MR. HAGLUND:
Q. In your experience, Captain Klapperich, would you expect ocean conditions, as registered by the two buoys that are west of Oregon and Southwest Washington, not terribly far from Puget Sound, that those buoy readings would be indicative of whether that would impact Puget Sound?
A. Yes, including the outline and how severe weather patterns and a lot of weather patterns move in a northeasterly fashion.
Q. And did you take this map as indicating that the buoy data from those two buoys should be taken into consideration in terms of potential increases in -in storm intensity within the zone that includes your Puget Sound waterways?
A. Yes.
Q. And it was on this basis, with this map and the discussion of -- in the paper itself regarding increased storm intensity arising from climate change that led you to make the statements you did in your
testimony regarding climate change as a factor?
A. Yes.
Q. And do you know, from just your observations in the last several years, that storm intensity is increasing and it's attributable in large measure to climate change?
A. In -- in my time as a pilot for 15 years, I feel like weather is more severe than what is predicted. That's just my personal experience.
Q. And is that a risk factor that you have to take into account when you're preparing to perform jobs that, in preparation for the assignment, require you to examine the weather conditions, et cetera, that relate --

MS. DeLAPPE: Objection. Outside of scope. I asked nothing about that topic.

JUDGE HOWARD: I -- I'm going to allow the question.

THE WITNESS: Weather is a major consideration. We go through more than one weather pattern, or can go through more than one weather pattern in a single transit. And we have to know, to the best of our ability, what we will be approaching or dealing with in our waterway transits in our approaches to the harbors.

BY MR. HAGLUND:
Q. In your day-to-day work as a pilot, how would you characterize the significance of potentially severe weather in connection with a pilotage assignment?
A. In terms of priorities, it's a high priority. I mean, you have to consider it for a lot of job prep. And it's just a priority of every job, especially during our winter months.
Q. Could you -- so that you can make sure that this is understood in context by the Commissioners, could you just give an example of the type of preparation you do for an assignment where you know stormy conditions are likely?

What exactly do you do in connection with your preparation?
A. So for example, transit from Port Angeles pilot station to Tacoma is 88 miles. And the weather can be significantly different in Tacoma than it is at Port Angeles. So when you prepare and do your voyage planning before you get the assignment, you will -you will research and do what you can to find out what the weather might be in five hours from Port Angeles, and that way you can prepare a number of tugboats or possibly even if you need to go to anchor, depending on your assignment.

But weather is a high priority, and it weighs a lot on every assignment.
Q. Now turning to some of the other areas of your cross-examination.

First, are you familiar with the allision involving the motor vessel Levant at the Petrogas chemical plant in March of 2020 that occurred while that vessel was under pilotage?
A. I'm aware of it.
Q. And that was a major allision that caused millions of dollars of damage; is that correct?
A. Yes, I believe so.
Q. To your knowledge, is the pilot who was on that vessel a defendant in federal litigation in Seattle arising out of --

MS. DeLAPPE: Objection to the leading questions, please. This is his own witness.

JUDGE HOWARD: I -- I'm going to -- that question was -- was problematic. I'll allow that particular question, but $I$ would want to be careful of being too leading with redirect.

BY MR. HAGLUND:
Q. You can go ahead and answer.
A. Just repeat the question.
Q. Are you aware of the fact that there's litigation
involving that casualty?
A. Yes. I'm aware of it. Yes.
Q. Now, in your opinion, Captain Klapperich, is there a relationship between the quality of trainees and PSP's ability to maintain its excellent safety record?
A. Yes.
Q. Are you concerned that low pay of the pilot corps will affect the quality of the trainees coming to Puget Sound?
A. Yes.

MS. DeLAPPE: And I would just lodge an ongoing objection to all of the leading questions by PSP's counsel and PSP's witness.

BY MR. HAGLUND:
Q. In your opinion, Captain Klapperich, can a training program turn a substandard candidate into an elite pilot?
A. I don't think so.
Q. Once a trainee is licensed after a lengthy training period, are the -- is that trainee sufficiently trained to handle all sizes of ships?
A. No.
Q. So does training continue during the early years of a pilot's career with Puget Sound Pilots?

1 A. Training continues throughout our careers.
Q. What's the nature of the training regimen in -- early in your career?
A. You have what they call simulation training, which is actually manned model training, where we go to elite training facilities in Europe or Australia.

In addition, trainees and newly licensed pilots have -- and every year they have to do their upgrade -- upgrade trips, which moves them on. They have a certain amount of upgrade trips to do before their next level of piloting.

In addition, we do simulator training which is in front of a computer and screen down at MITAGS. The 300 -- or sorry, 270-degree bridge. We do some escort team training for pilots as soon as we can get them in there and they're licensed, and we do that training throughout our careers. But it's -- it's ongoing.
Q. Now, in your years as a pilot, have you observed that there are trainees who either quit or are terminated by the BPC?

MS. DeLAPPE: I would like to object that that is outside -- totally outside the scope of my cross-examination.

MR. HAGLUND: If the training issue was
brought up, it seems like it shouldn't be extraordinarily narrow in its --

MS. DeLAPPE: It wasn't about --
JUDGE HOWARD: I'm going to allow the question.

THE WITNESS: Could you repeat it, Mike?
BY MR. HAGLUND:
Q. In your years as a pilot, have you observed situations where trainees have either quit or washed out by virtue of termination by the BPC?
A. Yes.

MR. HAGLUND: No further questions.
MS. DeLAPPE: I do have a few questions for redirect, Your Honor.

JUDGE HOWARD: Well, we -- we normally limit cross to one round for these witnesses.

MS. DeLAPPE: If I may just bring up one question.

MR. HAGLUND: Your Honor -- Your Honor, I haven't seen recross allowed in federal court, state court, or in rate cases.

So I -- if you open the door now, I don't know why it wouldn't be permitted for PSP's counsel as well.

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JUDGE HOWARD: I'm going to decline to allow
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a second round of cross.
Thank you, Mr. -- Captain Klapperich. We will be seeing you again after our lunch break for the cross-examination on the vessel tonnage issue.

Our next -- you know, I believe it might be appropriate for us to take a ten-minute break, and we will then move to Captain Bendixen, who will be our next witness.

So I will -- we'll all rejoin here at 11:20. We are off the record.
(A break was taken from 11:09 a.m. to 11:21 a.m.)

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Let's be back on the record. Returning after our break. It's 11:20 a.m. Let's turn to our next witness, PSP's witness, Captain Bendixen. I see you have your video feed on. If you could raise your right hand, I'll swear you in.

Do you swear --
THE WITNESS: Am I muted?
JUDGE HOWARD: Sorry. Go ahead.
THE WITNESS: Am I muted. JUDGE HOWARD: No, I can hear you.

Captain Sandy Bendixen, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

THE WITNESS: I do.
JUDGE HOWARD: Thank you.
Mr. Haglund, could you please introduce the
witness and tender the witness for examination. MR. HAGLUND: Yes, Your Honor.

Captain Bendixen, did you prepare original and rebuttal testimony in this case?

THE WITNESS: Yes.
MR. HAGLUND: Is it true and accurate to the best of your knowledge? THE WITNESS: Yes. MR. HAGLUND: I tender the witness for cross-examination.

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you.
PMSA may proceed with your cross.
CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MS. DeLAPPE:
Q. Good morning, Captain Bendixen. You're a member of the Board of Pilotage Commissioners; correct?
A. Yes. The Washington State Board of Pilotage Commission.
Q. And are you the chair of the training and examination committee?
A. The training evaluation committee, yes.
Q. Training and evaluation committee?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. And you're deeply involved in the training process?
A. Yes.
Q. I'd like to ask you a few questions about pilot safety and training under the BPC exam training and licensing processes. Okay?
A. Okay.
Q. So when BPC -- when the BPC administers an exam, are unqualified individuals allowed to sit for the exam?
A. I can answer that question. I think it's important to understand, though, what a qualified candidate is. A qualified candidate to me, looking at the 2018 annual report for the BPC which defines it as a multistep process for becoming qualified -qualification, multistep qualification process. So the -- it's a series of many gates to go through to be a qualified pilotage training candidate. The first one -- being a U.S. citizen would be the first gate that you would go through. And being at least 21 years old. So there's -there's many levels to that. So meeting the state
sea time requirements, age, things like that would be a "yes" for qualified to take the exam.

And I wouldn't say that they're all qualified candidates, but qualified to enter the first gate -or the second gate. The first one would be 21 years, sea time, 1600-ton master for a minimum of two years, and some other ones.
Q. Thank you for that clarification.

So after -- of any particular exam, does the BPC allow individuals who did not pass the exam to be added to the list of potential trainees?
A. There's a protest process.

Is that what you're referring to?
Q. No. Just, generally, if you -- if a -- if somebody sits for the exam and does not pass the exam, whether through the culmination of a protest period or otherwise, does that person who failed the exam get to then be added to -- nevertheless to the list of potential trainees?
A. I can only speak to my experience that $I$ have now. And I actually haven't been the chair for a piloted examination process. So I can't really answer that question.
Q. So --
A. I'm --
Q. So, Captain Bendixen, based -- to the best of your knowledge, based on your experience being deeply involved in the training process, have you ever seen the BPC allow someone who failed the exam to be added to the list of potential trainees?
A. After the protest process has been completed and reviewed, no.
Q. Thank you.

When the BPC reviews the qualifications of a trainee in the training program, does the BPC offer state licenses to individuals who fail to pass the observation, training, and evaluation phases of the program?
A. So there is potential to do that, because the State training program is one of the multiple requirements for licensure. So there's other requirements that is outside the State's jurisdiction. But it is required within the WAC.
Q. So are you saying that sometimes the BPC awards a license to somebody who failed the -- who failed to pass the observation training and evaluation phases of the program?
A. So there's no observation failing training program.

I think that the training program is being misrepresented a little bit. And it's pretty clearly
defined in the WAC what would cause for somebody to be removed. So I would have to reference the WAC to see -- but that's all been publicly available, and I just don't have that with me right here. So I can't really answer that without -- but there is avenues to be able to do those things. And I also would have to consult with the BPC attorney general in all those matters.
Q. So, Captain Bendixen, in your experience at the BPC, does it offer state licenses to individuals who fail to earn their federal first class pilot endorsement?
A. It absolutely would if they cannot achieve their federal first class pilot endorsement.
Q. So it would deny a license, I don't -- I think you're saying --
A. That's required. In order to work, you have to have your federal pilot's license.
Q. Okay.
A. Now, I think it could be pending. Because of COVID, we had extreme challenges that our trainees have and our pilots have for license renewals. And for the 25 charts they have to draw, they're making them go to 50 separate appointments at the examination center at the federal building. And so that process was COVID restrictions, but they have not been able to --
they may have passed a training program, but they are not -- have a pilot license in hand. They're voted pending licensure because of the challenges at the federal level still that exists today with COVID ramifications.
Q. And so the BPC still won't finalize an award of a state license until a pilot has their federal first class pilot endorsement.

That's what I'm hearing; is that right?
A. Yes. That's correct. They cannot move a ship with a pilot license until they meet -- that's in the WAC.
Q. Okay. If you could turn to Exhibit $S B-15 X$, page 2 --
A. Excuse me. I've got a big book in front of me.

Can you give me a second? SB , which one was it now?
Q. 15, one, five, X .
A. Okay. I got it now.
Q. Thank you.

And if you can turn to page 2, you should see there your response to PMSA data request 192.

If you could look down to the third paragraph of your response, and $I$ will quote you here.
"At a more basic level, I am compelled to respond to PMSA's emphasis in this data request and several others that follow on," quote, "Adequacy, i.e.
meeting bare minimum requirements. It is frankly disturbing to me that PMSA appears to believe that this is where the bar is or should be set when it comes to resourcing a pilotage system that is the frontline of defense, protecting Puget Sound from a catastrophic oil spill or other major maritime casualty."

Did I read that correctly?
A. That is what I wrote.
Q. And the final sentence of your response on that page, you said, "As a Puget Sound pilot and member of the BPC, I will never be satisfied" --
A. Can you hold on one second? I'm trying to follow along. And I don't see on the -- that page.
Q. I'm sorry. On the next page.
A. Okay.
Q. The very final sentence -- thank you -- of your response.
A. Okay. Can you start again?
Q. Certainly.

You said, "As a Puget Sound pilot and member of the BPC, I will never be satisfied with adequacy when it comes" -- I think it should say to "my professional responsibilities, the constituency of PSP's membership, and the level of protection we

1 provide to our state's waters"; correct?
2 A. That is what $I$ wrote.
3 Q. Great. The BPC -- the BPC has minimum criteria for

1 A. Yes. And what's so great about that cut score, it's

BY MS. DeLAPPE:
Q. But, Captain Bendixen, $I$ just wanted to go back to that regulation and just -- you are aware that it says that the Board, in consultation with its designated contracting entity, will develop the written examination and set the minimum passing or cut score in conformance with everything else; right?
A. I have to take your word. I don't have that WAC in front of me. So if you read it properly, I would agree with you.
Q. If a candidate completes the examination process and exceeds that minimum score, you wouldn't deny them access to the BPC training waitlist; right?
A. To the training waitlist, no.
Q. Okay. Now, the BPC's regulations also require the trainees to pass conning quizzes during the training program; right?
A. Yes.
Q. And that's in order to then access the phase of the training program where they begin to take over navigational duties on the bridge of a ship?
A. Yes. They have to pass those with 80 percent.
Q. And if a trainee meets that minimum score, 80 or 85 percent, depending on the type of quiz, I believe, then would you require anything additional to be able
to pass on to the navigational phase?
A. Absolutely. If it's a U.S. flag vessel, they would have to have federal pilotage on their license. It also depends on the weather conditions, the type of vessel, the size, things like that. There's a lot that goes into whether they -- a trainee is allowed to take the con on any job.
Q. So if a trainee meets those qualifications and the minimum score, you wouldn't deny them access to the next phase in the training program; right?
A. If they have had -- yes, they could be denied if they had a breach of the contract, the training agreement that they filed. And we have done that in -- since I've been chair of the -- the TEC. So, yes, we would.
Q. But you wouldn't be introducing any additional criteria beyond that?
A. We could potentially. It's a contract. So upon two mutual parties of agreement, that has happened in the past. And you could.
Q. But the BPC would not be making subjective decisions about its -- about the conning quizzes and what score needs to be applied; right?
A. No. It would have to be a breach of -- it would be a training program agreement.

1 Q. Thank you. Let's turn to Exhibit SB-19X.

9 A. Yes.
A. $\mathrm{Mm}-\mathrm{hmm}$.

Do you have that?
A. Please stand by.
Q. And that's an article called "Navigating a Dream Into Reality."

Are you familiar with this article?
Q. It has a photo of you there on page 1.
Q. Great. And you -- you can see that this article is posted on the Northwest Seaport Alliance website.
A. Yes. Based on the link on the bottom of the exhibit.
Q. And are you aware that it's also on the BPC website?
A. Yes. I have seen it there.
Q. And the BPC 2021 annual report also included a link to it; right?
A. I'll take your word for it.
Q. Okay. Is all the information in this article accurate to your knowledge?
A. The stuff about me, I can't recall exactly how much my exam fee was or the information that was provided by the chair, the commission, and other items.
Q. Let's turn to --
A. I make sure not to post about myself either, and people did.
Q. I'm sorry. I didn't hear the last part?
A. There's people giving comments about me. And I would take them to be true, but $I$ can't form an opinion on it.
Q. Okay. Fair enough.

On page 2, you see the photo there and the text underneath that photo. And I'll just read that text.

It says, "While most spend about six months per year at sea, Bendixen turbo-charged her career by spending 10 to 11 months per year at sea for nearly a decade. 'I loved it,' she said."

Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you get paid more for spending the extra months at sea than -- than you would have if you had just spent six months at sea?
A. So the norm -- that's a challenging question, because I was doing different assignments when I was sailing at sea. Some -- I was an ice pilot. So I took ships to Antarctica, had extra experience. I necessarily wasn't always sailing as the rank -- as captain. I also was build superintendent. I was doing all different things. So in that particular instance, not always. Though most of the time, pay was not comparable because $I$ was in different facets and
avenues. So that's a really hard connection to make.
Q. Let me clarify my question, if $I$ may.

So if you were sailing 10 to 11 months a year, would it be fair to say that's four to five months more than most, according to that quote?
A. Yes, that's fair to say.
Q. And then you weren't doing those extra four to five months for, like, free service; right?
A. No. But oftentimes it was for less.
Q. And did you ever, during those decades -- nearly a decade, did you ever violate fatigue rules during that time?
A. That's a really interesting component. I started my career in kind of the height of the starting of STCW rest rule -- rest rules and fatigue rules and how that worked. And I would say that that's -- that's a very challenging question and would require a lot of time. I'm happy to go into it. But fatigue rules that came into effect were hard to understand. The 24-hour clock, people thought it was meant on a calendar day. And so that changed and it was, no, it's a revolving -- any 24 -hour period. And it became so complex that actually shipping -- like ABS, the American Bureau of Shipping, and all these companies developed computerized programs to track
your rest rules for fatigue management.
I have anchored a ship because crew were too tired. I have done what I could. And also the provisions for emergencies or for the safety of the vessel where you have no choice but to continue on; if you have cargo breaking free. You know, want to get home to your family. So you got to do what you can, even if you've worked all day.
Q. During that time, those -- that nearly a decade, were you, Captain Bendixen, able to perform your duties safely?
A. I performed my duties as safely as I possibly could with the skill level I had at that particular occasion. I actually will say that $I$ now -- going back in the years of experience I have, I could have done a lot better job and been a lot safer. And my crew could have been a lot safer.
Q. Did you ever put your vessel's navigational safety at risk?
A. I, again, in the split second decisions, did the best that I could with the knowledge I had and the resources I had at that same particular moment. I acted the best that I could.

Going back, I could have done things safer, maneuvered or handled the vessel differently.

For example, when $I$ was trying to maneuver the ship to the dock because we didn't have pilots in Thule, Greenland, I didn't have the skills that I have today and the resources to understand the wind calculations, how to properly dredge the anchor. I hadn't had the manned model experience. I hadn't had, you know, 312 jobs in the pilot training program, and you know, going on five years as a pilot.

So, yeah, everybody -- you know, it's like a new surgeon. Are you safe for a patient on day one as -you know, is it different in day 20? Or your first day of a court case, are you better as a first lawyer or a seasoned lawyer?
Q. And --
A. So, yeah.
Q. -- Captain Bendixen, it sounds like you're saying that the pilotage training has really ensured that you have the highest qualifications now; is that correct?
A. Right now, as of today, tomorrow I strive to be better and will be better because I learned something on every job.
Q. And you never had any incidents that -- where you put the vessel's navigational safety at risk during that
nearly a decade where you said you loved it; is that right?
A. I had instances that I got over my head and I needed help from the captain. As a junior officer, I called for help. But that's the difference now. I don't get to call anybody for help. I'm alone on the bridge as the only pilot there.
Q. Captain Bendixen, do you do callback jobs as a Puget Sound pilot?
A. I do.
Q. Do you ever knowingly take a callback when you are fatigued or potentially unsafe?
A. I never knowingly take it -- take a callback job. I'm actually not allowed to in the WAC, I believe. Although don't quote me. I don't have the WAC in front of me.

However, it's a lot -- I have a two-and-a-half-year-old daughter at home. I have a lot going on. And I'm not solely at sea, dedicated to piloting. And if I didn't, when I got COVID, I would have had no way to cover my shift work. I don't have any sick leave or anything like that. And we were more stringent then --
Q. When --
A. -- in Washington. So I was out for ten days. If I
had no comp days, I'd be trapped.
Q. So going back to my question, it sounds like you have never knowingly taken a callback when you were fatigued or potentially unsafe?
A. To the best of my ability, yeah.
Q. And have you ever been dispatched by PSP to a job in a manner that required you to violate the rest rules?
A. Not to my knowledge. It's -- the rest rules are very challenging and complicated. And I rely on our dispatching system to kind of be the fallback check with that.
Q. Let's talk briefly about diversity. That was another topic in your testimony; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And in your testimony, at page 4 of your testimony, that's Exhibit $S B-01 T$, page 4. And I'm just going to read to you a quote.
A. Wait, wait, wait. Page 4. I think I found that one.
Q. Line 11 .
A. Wait. I don't have these all at my fingertips.

Okay. Now which line?
Q. Line 11 on page 4, you say, "I firmly" --
A. Can you pause for a second? I just want to read what the question is to get the context. Okay. I'm ready.
Q. Thank you. And you said, "I firmly believe that the more our pilot group reflects the diversity of our Puget Sound community, the greater the level of PSP's accident prevention capability"; right?
A. Yes, I wrote that.
Q. And in diversity there, you are referring to career background, maritime work experience, sailing experience, and gender and racial background; correct?
A. Yes. And also sexual orientation and the other underserved populations in the maritime industry that haven't been primarily identified. I don't want to leave them out.
Q. And so could you please turn to Exhibit CPC-32X, and specifically page 3.
A. That one -- stand by.

MR. HAGLUND: Which number did you give?
MS. DeLAPPE: CPC-32X.
This is why I provided to counsel all of the exhibits.

THE WITNESS: You know what it is, though.
I have a book of them. Like, when you -- for me, I'm not a lawyer. I don't read these. I don't understand them all. So if you can just give me the title, that would be helpful.

BY MS. DeLAPPE:
Q. Certainly. These are data requests that PMSA sent for Mr. Costanzo.

And there is -- I could share this exhibit if that would be helpful.

MS. DeLAPPE: Judge Howard --
THE WITNESS: Can you share it?
MR. HAGLUND: Ms. DeLappe, would you have any objection to our -- our screen tech person putting it on the screen?

MS. DeLAPPE: No, I would not for this one. Thank you. I appreciate it.

BY MS. DeLAPPE:
Q. So I'm trying to go to page 3. Thank you.

So, Captain Bendixen, do you see here that
Mr. Costanzo provided some diversity data regarding the Puget Sound Pilots in this table?
A. That's correct.
Q. Looking at this chart, would you agree that PSP has almost no diversity for gender, race, and ethnicity?
A. I would agree. I'm the only female, two percent, which matches -- of unlimited masters in the United States. Women. So I would agree in the gender diversity. But I do say we match.
Q. And would you say that there is good diversity of
professional backgrounds represented here?
A. You know, I'd like to see more diversity in that. But there is some diversity there.
Q. There is no data like this in this case about the diversity and demographics of other pilot groups, is there?
A. I haven't read the whole -- I -- I can't answer that. If you say so, then I'm going to have to take your word for it. Otherwise I can't comment.
Q. Okay. It just sounds like you're not aware of any.
A. Again, $I$ haven't read that whole thing. It's a lot.
Q. In your testimony, however, you referred to David Lough's comparison of PSP compensation with other pilot groups; right?
A. Yes. I do believe that I referred to David Lough.
Q. And you believe that higher levels of compensation would attract more diverse pilot candidates to PSP?
A. I do.
Q. And you believe this would improve safety?
A. I do. Wholeheartedly.
Q. But you do not have diversity data like this for other pilot groups that Mr. Lough studied?
A. Do you? I don't know.
Q. I'm the one who gets to ask the questions, Captain Bendixen.

You don't have diversity data for the other pilot groups Mr. Lough studied, do you?
A. Me personally, no.

MS. DeLAPPE: Thank you. I have no further questions.

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Do we have any redirect?

MR. HAGLUND: Yes. Just a few minutes, Your Honor.

## REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. HAGLUND:
Q. There's a PMSA witness who -- let me just ask this. I think it's a cross-examination. I don't think it's in the record.

But to the extent there's a PMSA witness who will say that a more diverse group of pilots would -- or a more diverse workforce outperforms a nondiverse workforce in terms of productivity, would you agree with that statement?
A. I believe I would.
Q. And likewise, is it your belief that a more diverse PSP pilot core will improve the accident prevention capability of PSP?
A. Absolutely.

MR. HAGLUND: No further questions.

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you. Do we have any questions from the bench for Captain Bendixen?

CHAIR DANNER: None from me, Your Honor. COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: No, Your Honor. COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: None for me. Thank you.

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. I would like to thank you for your testimony, Captain Bendixen. You are excused from the remainder of the hearing.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.
JUDGE HOWARD: So we're almost at noon here. I'm going to suggest that we take a -- we rejoin here at 12:40 p.m. And I'm going to suggest that we pick up with Costanzo when we rejoin, and then we move on to the vessel tonnage issues.

Is that agreeable to the parties?
MR. HAGLUND: Yes, Your Honor. I wanted to point out one thing. I forgot to mention earlier that Sean McCarthy had a scheduling conflict that prevents him from being here today. So we -- he'll be here tomorrow morning. So you would just -- after Mr. Costanzo, it would move to Captain Stoller and Captain Carlson, et cetera.

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. We will call him
tomorrow and we can adjust. It should be no problem.
MR. HAGLUND: Thank you.
MR. BLOCK: Judge, if I can ask the question, at $1: 00$, we'll start with -- recommence with Captain Klapperich. Immediately following that will be TOTE's witness, Phil Morrell; is that right? JUDGE HOWARD: Yes. And then Captain Lough. MR. BLOCK: Yeah.

JUDGE HOWARD: I do expect that those witnesses' crosses are going to occur slightly after 1 p.m., because we're going to try to fit in Costanzo right after we come back from lunch. So it's probably going to be more like 1:10 or 1:15.

MR. BLOCK: Okay. Thank you.
JUDGE HOWARD: All right. I'll see you all back here at 12:40. We are off the record.
(A break was taken from 11:56 a.m. to 12:41 p.m.)

JUDGE HOWARD: Let's be back on the record. It's 12:41 p.m. We're returning after lunch.

Our next witness is PSP's witness,
Charles Costanzo. I see you have your video feed turned on.

Could you please raise your right hand and I'll swear you in.

Charles Costanzo, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

JUDGE HOWARD: I'm sorry. Your audio was not coming through for a moment.

I'm still not hearing your audio. I believe before -- yes. We'll wait for some technical assistance.

MR. HAGLUND: It should work now. THE WITNESS: I do.

JUDGE HOWARD: You do. All right. THE WITNESS: I sure do. JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you.

All right. Mr. Haglund, could you please introduce the witness?

MR. HAGLUND: Yes.
Mr. Costanzo, what's your position with PSP?
THE WITNESS: I'm the executive director of
Puget Sound Pilots.
MR. HAGLUND: Did you prepare original and rebuttal testimony in this case?

THE WITNESS: I did.
MR. HAGLUND: Is it true and accurate to the best of your knowledge?

THE WITNESS: It is.

MR. HAGLUND: I tender the witness for cross-examination.

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you. And PMSA may proceed with their cross.

MS. DeLAPPE: Thank you.
CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MS. DeLAPPE:
Q. And good afternoon, Mr. Costanzo.
A. Good afternoon, Ms. DeLappe.
Q. Your testimony includes discussion of vessel safety, including criticism of foreign flag vessel operations. So I'm going to ask you a few questions related to that.

If you could please turn to Exhibit CPC-37X, and also if you could have handy Exhibit CPC-38X.

And those are letters?
A. Go ahead.
Q. Thank you. So those are letters that you wrote. CPC-37X is your letter to the Northwest Seaport Alliance on January 5th, 2021; right?
A. This is in my capacity in my previous job at the American Waterways Operators.
Q. And looking here at page 2 --
A. Okay.
Q. Do you agree with all the claims that you made here
on page 2?
A. We're talking about the February 22, 2021, letter?
Q. No. CPC-37X should be your public comment --
A. Northwest Port Clean Air Strategy.
Q. -- to the port commission regarding north -- yes.

Northwest Port's Clean Air Strategy.
So on page 2 of --
A. Yeah. I -- I agree with that. I stand by these comments, sure.
Q. Thank you.

If you could turn to -COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Ms. DeLappe, I just wanted to clarify, is that 37 X or 36 X ? MS. DeLAPPE: 37X. Thank you. COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. Thank you.

BY MS. DeLAPPE:
Q. And then 38 X is a letter dated February 22, 2021, with the letterhead the American Waterways Operators; correct?
A. Yeah. Yep. That's a --
Q. And that's a letter that you wrote to the -- I'm getting a little feedback. Is there -- I'll continue.

That's your letter to the California Department of Fish \& Wildlife?

1 A. In my capacity as the American Waterways Operators GC and VP, yes.
Q. So if you look at that letter, pages 1 and 2, do you stand by each of the claims that you made in that -this letter also? And I can take some examples if that would be helpful.
A. I do. I do agree with them, yes.
Q. So just to confirm, for example, you say that
"Non-tank vessels do not represent an increase in the risk of an oil spill, so it is inappropriate to increase the burden of fees on non-tank vessels for oil spill risks."

You stand by that?
A. Yeah. And I want to clarify that too; that the fee we're talking about here is specifically regarding -well, let's just say that the -- the fee that we're talking about in the increase, it's not nonzero. That because the spills volumes weren't increasing in California, because the types of vessels transiting in California weren't changing, that it reflected a -- a baseline level rather than an increase.
Q. And so on the next page you have a list of significant improvements that have occurred that, quote, "Drive the risks of marine oil spills down." You stand by that also?

1 A. Yeah. Absolutely. Absolutely. I stand by the fact that -- that oil spill risk is driven down by a variety of elements of the safety -- safety -- marine safety regime.
Q. And then in the second paragraph there on that same page, you agree with your claim that maritime spill prevention and response is extensively regulated by the U.S. Coast Guard?
A. Among other agencies, yes. OSPR being another one of them, in California.
Q. If you could please turn now to CPC-33X.
A. Okay. Let's talk about what that is.

What's that?
Q. So these are PMSA data requests.
A. Okay.
Q. And if you could go ahead and go to the end, pages 36 and 37, you'll see they are PMSA Data Request No. 741?
A. Okay. Yeah. These are to me.
Q. And do you recognize that the list of issue -admissions that were requested of you, A through $U$, are all taken from those two public comment letters that we just looked at?
A. Yeah. I'd say that --

CHAIR DANNER: Excuse me. I'm sorry.

What -- Ms. DeLappe, what are the page numbers that we're looking at here?

MS. DeLAPPE: Pages 36 and 37, please. CHAIR DANNER: Thank you so much. MS. DeLAPPE: Thank you.

BY MS. DeLAPPE:
Q. So those look familiar. They're from your letters; right?
A. I'd like to -- I'd like to compare them one to one. I mean, there are a lot of them here. They run $A$ through -- A through T. So -- but I wouldn't be able to say that they're directly taken from that. Don't know. I would have to look at them.
Q. All right. Can you look at $L$ as an example? Do you see that it says "Admit that the U.S. Coast Guard already extensively regulate" -- and it should have an $S$ there.
A. Yeah. American Spill Prevention and Response. Absolutely. Yeah.
Q. Yeah. Right. So you can see that that one at least is familiar to you from the letter that we just looked at; correct?
A. It's familiar to me as a concept it's true, but as far as letter to letter, I don't know.
Q. Anyways, could you look on the next page at your
response?
A. Yeah. It's an objection.
Q. And do you believe that your opinions on maritime safety are a waste of time?
A. That my opinions on maritime safety are a waste of time? No, I don't believe that.
Q. Let's turn to --
A. This isn't my opinion. This isn't asking for my opinion on maritime safety. It's just asking for whether the Coast Guard regulates maritime spill prevention in response and to an extensive degree. And the answer is, yes, they do.
Q. Let's turn to your -- your CV, Exhibit CPC-02.
A. Okey-doke.
Q. So, Mr. Costanzo, you have never represented or advocated for foreign -- the sector that would comprise foreign flag vessels in the maritime industry?
A. No. I have just been exclusively engaged in and representing U.S. flag vessels in the -- in the tugboat and barge industry and in my capacity as the American National Waterways Operators, if that's what you're referring to.
Q. And so your CV also didn't have any work experience with foreign flag vessel insurance claims,
underwriting, vessel ownership issues, or protection indemnity club issues. Is that because --
A. Well, not exactly.
Q. -- you have work experience --
A. You see, in that portion from 2007 to 2008, as an associate attorney at Twomey, Hoppe \& Gallanty, we did, in fact, involve -- engage in some cases that dealt with insurance and claims in a maritime space involving foreign flag carriers.
Q. So what was your role in that?
A. It was an associate attorney. It was a first job out of law school. It was document review, things like that.
Q. So you got your -- that was your very first associate job as an attorney that you got --
A. Correct.
Q. -- some exposure to that issue?
A. Correct.
Q. Can $I$ just ask a question of curiosity. How did you have law offices of attorney Charles P. Costanzo while you didn't have a -- your law degree finished or your license as an attorney?
A. That -- that's a -- that's my father.
Q. Oh.
A. Actually, I worked with my dad from 2003 to 2006.

1 Q. Thank you.
2 A. I was an attorney while he was -- I was a paralegal while he was winding up his practice.
Q. Thank you. That satisfies that curiosity.
A. There you go.
Q. Can you look now at CPC-22T. That's your rebuttal testimony, please.
A. 22T. You bet.
Q. And specifically I'd like to go to page 22 there. I'm calling it 22T. I think there was a numbering issue. But it's your rebuttal testimony.
A. Okay.

MR. HAGLUND: What page did you ask?
BY MS. DeLAPPE:
Q. Let me know when you're there, please.
A. 22T. What was the page again?
Q. Page 22.

And if you look about halfway down the page, do you see there that you said -- you had an opinion that there's a liability, quote, "loophole" for P\&I club members such that if, quote, "An at-fault ship owner abandons its vessel following a major casualty or oil spill on the Puget Sound, Washington's financial responsibility requirement would be essentially meaningless."

Is that --
A. Yeah. This -- this provision in -- in the law would allow a vessel owner or operator who is a member of an international $P \& I$ mutual organization to essentially decline -- abandon a vessel and not seek -- not pay out anything and essentially not be entitled to indemnity thereafter.
Q. And so if we turn --
A. That's how I understand this law to work.
Q. And so if we turn two pages later, you have a hypothetical there where a ship owner can, quote, "Walk away from its liabilities," end quote, and a, quote, "P\&I club will almost certainly deny coverage."

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        Is that -- that's your opinion?
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A. Well, if the insurer hasn't paid anything out and it's an indemnity -- if the insured hasn't paid anything out and it's an indemnity policy, then the $P \& I$ club isn't going to reimburse the insured if they haven't paid anything out on an indemnity claim.
Q. So let's look at -- we can look -- are you familiar with RCW Chapter 90.56?
A. I think so. Is that the oil spill -- the oil spill and substance -- hazardous substance act?
Q. Yes. And you've cited that in your original
testimony regarding the best availability -- the best available protection standard, if you'll recall.
A. I think it's best achievable protection. But, yeah.
Q. So you didn't cite that statute, that chapter, at all in your discussion about liabilities in the Puget Sound, did you?
A. I don't know. If you say I didn't, then perhaps I didn't. But $I$ know that $I$ did discuss that extensive -- that bill extensively.
Q. Let's look at Exhibit CPC-39X.
A. 39X. Now, what is that?
Q. So you'll see there that that is Chapter 90.56, RCW.
A. Okay.
Q. And I would ask you to go to page 25 of that exhibit.
A. Okay. Yep. Here we go. We're getting -- they're getting me to the page here.
Q. So -- and I would direct your attention specifically to RCW 90.56.370 on that page.
A. Yeah.
Q. Let me know when you're there.
A. "Shall be strictly liable, without regard to the fault, for the damages, persons, property, public or private caused by such entry."
Q. Thank you.

And so this statute imposes strict liability for
a vessel that spills oil into the Puget Sound for any reason whatsoever; right?
A. Yeah. Yeah. I mean, "strictly liable."
Q. And there's no liability and limitation based on the size of the certificate of financial responsibility, is there?
A. Well, that's not -- well, I mean, there's nothing in here. But that's not saying that the damages -- that the amounts that are recoverable, that the vessel itself or the owner of the vessel can't somehow limit its -- its liability. There are all kinds of means to limit their liability. I mean, just because there's no limitation here doesn't mean that it's -that it's therefore unlimited.
Q. Is there -- does that -- would you agree that under this statute, the liability continues to exist even if a vessel owner physically abandons the statute -I mean the vessel?
A. To the extent that you can find the responsible party and -- and successfully satisfy a judgment against that party, I suppose. But that's the challenge. The challenge is not necessarily the fixing of liability, but the actual collecting of a judgment and the ability to find the responsible party and get them to pay. That's been made more difficult --
Q. And, Mr. --
A. -- by this process.
Q. And, Mr. Costanzo, I'm specifically asking you about legal liability because you have opined in your testimony that there is a legal loophole; right? And I am just directing you to the fact that this statute does not have any limitations, legally; is that correct?
A. Well, if you are a member of the $P \& I$ club, then you aren't covered by that COFR expansion bill; right? You're exempted from that; right?
Q. So, Mr. Costanzo, where in this strict liability statute that you have in front of you right now does it have any limitation on the liability if you're a member of a P\&I club?

Can you point me to the -- to the section of the statute? I'm -- I'm not seeing it.
A. Well, is there anything that talks about any
limitation at all?
Q. You're asking me?
A. Well, are there any -- well, I don't see any language affecting limitation of -- at all.
Q. Great.
A. It just -- it --
Q. Thank you.

1 A. -- just says liability.
2 Q. And there's no limitation on the strict liability 3 statute that you can see?

4 A. Right. The limitation exists elsewhere in statute

1 Q. And specifically page -- pages 25 and 26.
2 A. Okay.

1 A. Correct.
2 Q. You have never, yourself, conducted a Port State
administration of the exam firsthand, have you?
A. As, like, a member of the Coast Guard conducting the exam?
Q. Or even being present during one.
A. Does being telephonically present count?
Q. No.
A. Then no.
Q. So in your rebuttal testimony at CPC-22T, which we were looking at earlier, on page 17, you say there -let's see. You say that the bottom line, I'm quoting you here, as line 6, the bottom line -- do I have the right page here? Okay.
"The bottom line is that Port State Control, while important, reviews the documentation of a ship at dock"; right?
A. Generally that's true.
Q. And then on page 15 of your rebuttal testimony, line 23, you said, "The inspections themselves generally take about three to five hours to complete, and the inspections seek to balance the Coast Guard marine safety mission against its commerce mission"; is that right?
A. Yeah. Among other missions that the Coast Guard has. Yeah.
Q. So if you could turn to Exhibit CPC-25. And those --

1 that's your exhibit that you submitted with your

So if you just scroll through the next several pages, let me know when you reach one that is document review. And I will posit to you, to help speed things along, that the only one you'll find is No. 84, "Examine fire control plan." But everything else -- I -- I'm not seeing any documentation review.

Are you? And you are familiar with this checklist you submitted; right?
A. Well, when you go -- when you go through and say you're looking at a fire extinguisher, for example, to verify an operable fire extinguisher, you're looking at the fire extinguisher; right? But you're also looking at a tag. You're not actually shooting the fire extinguisher. You're looking at a tag on it to see whether it's timely -- so that's actually a document review, rather than an equipment review. So that's like the distinction that $I$ think I'm trying to get to there.
Q. So, Mr. Costanzo, you see that, in this list, I've directed you to start at No. 48 and to scroll through to No. 116. And you're telling me that all of these have the Coast Guard checking tags, for example, when --
A. No. The one I just told you was the fire extinguisher.

MR. HAGLUND: Objection. Objection. Asking
a question that requires the witness to scroll
through multiple pages and not give the witness time to do it if you wish him to actually be able to answer the question is improper.

MS. DeLAPPE: Mr. Costanzo already told me that he is familiar with this exhibit that he himself submitted with his testimony.

JUDGE HOWARD: I'll allow the question.
BY MS. DeLAPPE:
Q. Mr. Costanzo, I'll just take as another example, if you could look at "Examine switch boards," No. 105, under "Electrical Systems."

Would you agree with me that that is another physical exam?
A. Well, $I$ don't exactly know what goes into verification of the circuit directory. But I think that's a document.
Q. Okay. You don't know, though?
A. I'm just sure that they're not actually going into the electronic system and, like, running, you know, charges from one point of the board to the other.
Q. So when it says "Examine condition of equipment for electrical hazards," that's a physical examination; correct?

1 A. Probably a cursory one. But, yeah.
Q. Mr. Costanzo, of all of these items that we've talked about, none of them are balanced against a commercial interest, are they, on this checklist?
A. Generally speaking, the Coast Guard has to balance its -- its total of its missions, whether it's on this checklist or not.
Q. My question is: Are any of the items on this checklist about commercial interest?
A. The whole premise of this checklist --
Q. That's not my question, though.

I'm pointing -- I want you to tell me which item on the checklist you -- where you're seeing a commercial interest.
A. The entire safety integrity of the ship actually informs its commercial efficacy as a conveyance of goods and cargo.
Q. Mr. Costanzo, do pilots perform the physical examination tasks on this checklist?
A. No.
Q. Would it be fair to say that pilotage is not a substitute for the Port State Control examination by the U.S. Coast Guard?
A. That's fair to say.
Q. I'd like to now turn -- I see I'm -- I've run out of time.

No more questions. Thank you.
A. Okey-doke.

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you. Any redirect?

MR. HAGLUND: Yes, Your Honor.
REDIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MR. HAGLUND:
Q. Mr. Costanzo, if we could bring up CPC-38X. This is your February 2021 letter on behalf of American Waterways Operators, where you were vice president and general counsel for the Pacific region.

Does this letter, which, at page 2, notes that significant improvements in vessel equipment, inspection, regulations, standards of care, crew training, and safety management advancements have continued to drive risk down, does this letter speak in any way to foreign flag vessels calling anywhere in the United States?
A. No, absolutely not. Speaking on behalf of the tugboat and barge industry in the U.S.
Q. In your experience, is there a significant difference between the level of crewing, navigational equipment, safety standards, between the U.S. flag vessels, tugboats, as well as the small oceangoing fleet that
is U.S. flag and that of the foreign flag, flag of convenience fleet?
A. Yeah. The U.S. -- the U.S. flag in terms -- at the time, this was within several years of subchapter $M$, which was a regulation that required tugboats and barges to be inspected class of vessels, necessitated redundant propulsion, redundant steering, double hulls so -- and the crewing -- the crewing rules are different. And so, yeah, we were talking about a different segment of the industry with different -with different standards.
Q. Now, with respect to the questions that you got regarding a couple of data requests that requested admissions A through late in the alphabet, how many data requests did $P S P$ receive from $P M S A$ during the course of this case?
A. 750, I believe.
Q. And in connection with the one that Ms. DeLappe said was related to this letter you authored on behalf of AWO in February of 2021, was there any reference to that letter anywhere in that $D R$ No. 741 such that you could have known it was referencing statements made in your letter?
A. No.
Q. Okay. Now, you were asked quite a few questions
about the strict liability provision under the Washington code regarding oil spills in any Washington waters. And you acknowledge that it was a strict liability statute.

But I want to pose a hypothetical to you.
If a foreign flag ship were to have an oil spill, abandon the ship, and not pay any money to the State to clean it up, and it is housed in a single shell corporation and the owner of that ship is a member of a $P \& I$ club that is an exempt -- is a member of a $P \& I$ club that is used, with the Department of Ecology, to be exempted from the certificate of financial responsibility, are the victims of the oil spill going to recover anything from that ship owner in that hypothetical?
A. No.
Q. If, on the other hand, a certificate of financial responsibility from a surety insurance company had been issued to the tune of the $\$ 1$ billion required for certain size vessels under that statute, would the victims make a recovery up to the amount of that policy from that insurance company?
A. It would indeed.
Q. And so the loophole -- could you explain to the Commissioners the nature of this loophole that
distinguishes liability policies that everybody knows a lot about because they've got homeowners and car insurance, and an indemnity policy which is unique to the $P \& I$ club environment?
A. Yeah. The threat -- the -- indemnity coupled with the abandonment allows the owner to essentially step away before the $P \& I$ club responsibility or the $P \& I$ indemnification kicks in.

And so it's -- it's allowing that abandonment -it's allowing the circumstances for that abandonment to -- to occur.
Q. And that was explained on one of the pages that Ms. DeLappe referenced where you cite a case for the fact that that's a -- the payment by the ship owner is a precondition to the $P \& I$ club having to pay?
A. Yeah. That was the Weeks [phonetic]case, I believe.
Q. So if they abandon the vessel, as has happened around the world, the P\&I club has no obligation to step in and will not?
A. Right. And the controlling jurisdiction has no recourse.
Q. And do you also reference in your testimony, that U.S. courts, including one in Oregon just in the last couple of years, have refused to pierce the corporate veil of a single shell corporation in a situation
where two Greek brothers had 10 or 15 ships all in a single controlled --
A. Looked like common control, but was nonetheless unpierceable because it was in a single ship shell.
Q. And that related to a vessel abandoned in Brazil?
A. Correct.
Q. Crew not paid, damages not paid?
A. Owner walked away.
Q. And you were asked some questions about the port controlled checklist.

To your knowledge, is much of that examination by the Coast Guard simply looking at engineering logs related to the items of equipment on that checklist?
A. I believe so, yes.

MR. HAGLUND: No further questions.
THE WITNESS: Thank you.
JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Staff indicated cross for this witness as well.

Mr. Callaghan.
MR. CALLAGHAN: Thank you, Your Honor.
CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MR. CALLAGHAN:
Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Costanzo.

Do you have a copy of your rebuttal testimony with you?

1 A. I'm looking at it.
2 Q. All right. In your rebuttal testimony, you provide your opinion on the proper legal standard in this case; correct?
A. I do.
Q. And on page 2, line 19 of your testimony, you state "PSP's position is that the Commission should adopt best achievable protection as the appropriate standard to guide the rate-setting process in a pilotage case."

Is that accurate?
A. That's actually -- yeah. That's -- that's how I feel, yes.
Q. All right. On page 2, at the top of page 2 of your rebuttal testimony, you have a section title that states, "The Commission's Order 06 recognizes a standard that, properly applied, is consistent with the best achievable protection standard."

Is that correct?
A. That's right.
Q. Mr. Costanzo, have you read Order 06 in its entirety?
A. Yes. Yes, I have.
Q. And does your rebuttal testimony accurately characterize the ruling in Order 06?
A. Well, I think the important piece of Order 06 is that
it provides --
Q. I'm sorry, Mr. Costanzo. I'm going to stop you.

Does your rebuttal testimony accurately characterize the ruling in Order 06?
A. The rebuttal testimony speaks to my opinion as to what the standard should be. It's different from what is said in Order 06 , which is that the determination of the standard of fair, reasonable, and sufficient involves an exercise of judgment in light of the specific facts of each rate case. And so I think that there is room within Order 06 to apply fairly the best achievable protection standard, as I laid out, in a way that is fair, just, reasonable, and sufficient for the provision of pilotage services.
Q. Let me ask it this way, Mr. Costanzo.

Is every statement you make in your rebuttal testimony about Order 06 accurate?
A. Is every statement I make about Order 06 accurate?

I would be curious to know if you think that there's anything that's inaccurate.
Q. Mr. Costanzo, you're the witness here; correct?
A. Correct.
Q. You -- you were a practicing attorney for many years?
A. Not for many years, no.

1 Q. All right. Are you aware that you don't get to ask me questions?
A. I didn't ask the question.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Excuse me, Your
Honor. I think there's somebody speaking who is not on mute.

JUDGE HOWARD: Yes. I think Dan Jordan, you may need to mute your phone or your computer for now. BY MR. CALLAGHAN:
Q. Mr. Costanzo, on page 3, lines 7 through 8 of your rebuttal testimony, it states that you believe the rate-making model must be, quote, "Informed" -sorry. The rate-making model must be informed by Order 06 in this case; is that right?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. And does Order 06 state anything about the question of what impact the best achievable protection standard has on this case?
A. No, it does not, I don't believe.
Q. All right. So could you explain that statement in -on page 3 of your rebuttal testimony, that the rate-making model must be informed by Order 06 ?
A. Yes. Order 06 very clearly talks about the involvement of exercise of judgment in light of the specific facts of the case, as well as the
rate-setting standard in a piloted general rate case must be applied in light of other statutes. Which means that, since the pilotage act describes the importance of pilotage, the protection of the natural environment in light of what pilots do, which is marine protection and navigation, that Order 06 must be -- that Order 06 and best achievable protection -Order 06 basically allows the Commission to consider the standard that we have for marine oil spill prevention and response in our state in -- and apply it to the sufficiency of the resources that we're making available to our pilotage system.
Q. Mr. Costanzo, do you recall whether the order states that the question of what impact the best achievable protection standard has on this case is, quote, "Appropriately reserved for the Commissioners themselves who are charged with the final decision in this rate case, regardless of the outcome of this order and any discussion in this order, these issues cannot be resolved and addressed today."

Do you remember that part of Order 06 ?
A. Yes.
Q. All right. So Order 06 does not set out to, you know, make a ruling on how the best achievable protection standard should be impacting this case; correct?
A. I wouldn't go that far. I wouldn't go that far. So -- and the reason why I wouldn't go that far is it talks about the application in light of other statutes. That, I think, is a really key -- that's a really key piece.
Q. Doesn't Order 06 say that it's only resolving the specific question raised by PSP's motion, though?
A. Yeah. It's limited in its scope. But it's basically giving the Commission the opportunity to make further considerations. And I don't think that that's -that's not unusual either. The UTC's report to the legislature had a very similar -- in June '21, had a very similar kind of advisement. Commission recommends that the parties consider the degree to which the Commission has successfully implemented the pilotage act. And I think that if we're looking at best achievable protection as the oil spill prevention and response standard in statute and Order 06 says, consider this in light of other statutes, it's clearly within the Commission's purview to look at other statutes when informing the rate-making standard here.
Q. Doesn't Order 06 state that the best achievable protection standard would arguably have an indirect
impact on rate making?
A. Direct or indirect.
Q. No. I'm asking does -- does Order 06 state that it would only arguably have an indirect impact on rate making?
A. Is that -- is that specifically in the -- in the order? I don't have the order in front of me.
Q. If you don't remember, I will move on.
A. Do you have the order in front of you?
Q. So did PSP incur costs related to compliance with the best achievable protection standard during the test year in this rate case?
A. No. It wasn't -- we -- it wasn't under consideration. Best achievable protection wasn't really a -- we were providing pilotage services. It wasn't a cost -- not accounted for expenses.
Q. All right. Did PSP incur -- did PSP propose a pro forma adjustment related to costs that it incurred associated with the need to comply with the best achievable protection standard?
A. No.
Q. Okay. Is there any portion of PSP's overall revenue requirement proposal that is attributable to compliance with the best achievable protection standard?

1 A. The revenue proposal is indeed made in light of -- made with consideration of best achievable protection standards because we believe that best achievable protection necessitates the alignment of compensation and benefits of the pilotage system with a national average. And that, therefore, our pro formas represent our -- our proposal represents PSP at what we believe is an appropriate national average standard. And we believe that that aligns with best achievable protections.

So the answer is yes.
Q. So -- but can you give me a number of how much the cost of compliance with the best achievable protection standard has cost PSP?
A. Retrospectively?
Q. Yes.
A. No.
Q. All right. Moving on.

In your rebuttal testimony, you testify about the pension plan mediation process; correct?
A. I do.
Q. Could you turn to page 31 of your rebuttal testimony and let me know when you're there.
A. There.
Q. All right. Starting on line 9 of your rebuttal
testimony, you state "With hindsight, it was very unrealistic for the UTC to expect that there was any serious potential to achieve a mediated settlement on an issue where the parties have been so far apart for so long."

Is that an accurate reading?
A. Indeed.
Q. Did PSP raise any objections to the mediated settlement conference that the Commission ordered in Order 3 of this docket?
A. When? At all? No, I don't think we did.
Q. All right. In Order 09 of PSP's last rate case, Order 09 required PSP to initiate discussions on the retirement plans through workshops facilitated by a mutually acceptable third party; correct?
A. Correct.
Q. Did PSP object or otherwise seek any kind of reconsideration of this requirement in Order 09?
A. Not to my knowledge, no.
Q. And did PSP comply with this requirement prior to filing the current rate case?
A. We tried. But we -- we did not, no.

MR. CALLAGHAN: No further questions, Your Honor.

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Any redirect?

MR. HAGLUND: Yes. A few questions, Your Honor.

## REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. HAGLUND:
Q. Mr. Costanzo, when it comes to costs to PSP for compliance with the best achievable protection standard, are there training costs being incurred now that are related to enhancing pilot capability in connection with tug escorts?
A. Absolutely. I mean, the thing about our training costs is that we try to exceed the regulatory standards and regulatory minimums on training costs. So the answer is yes.
Q. What's the nature of the training that is being undergone by PSP pilots related to new escort tug tethering requirements?
A. That, I'm not sure if it's bridge -- that's not the bridge resource management piece. But I'm not exactly sure what the specific training regime is.
Q. Does it involve --

MR. CALLAGHAN: Your Honor, I'm going to object. This is outside of my cross-examination.

JUDGE HOWARD: I'm going to deny the
objection. I believe Mr. Haglund is acting -- asking about trainings related to the best achievable
protection standard.
BY MR. HAGLUND:
Q. To your knowledge, is there simulator training related to new escort tug tethering requirements?
A. $\mathrm{Mm}-\mathrm{hmm}$.
Q. Is that a "yes"?
A. Mm -hmm. Yes.
Q. Now back to the discussion you had with Mr. Callaghan regarding BAP or best achievable protection.

You quoted the standard just -- fair, just, reasonable, and sufficient for the provision of pilotage.

What, in your opinion, is the significance of the word "sufficient" when it comes to your discussion of the reconciliation of that standard with BAP in your testimony?
A. I think it's absolutely critical that we look at sufficiency -- to be sufficient to attract the best talent, sufficient to continue to improve, sufficient to elevate the standards of training, sufficient to elevate the standards of performance -- and that is where best achievable protection and the standard that's being applied here by the Commission intersect. And that's what demands the alignment with national average that we're talking about.
Q. And in Order 6, and I'm quoting it here, the order noted that -- it actually rejected a concern that PSP had expressed in its motion that the standard could be construed from the other -- from the prior rate case to be a minimally adequate standard. And the order makes clear that PSP should not be concerned about that because the standard must be applied in light of other statutes it went on to quote, such as RCW 88.16.005, and I continue quoting, "which emphasize the importance of pilotage and the protection of the natural environment," closed quote.

Is that -- is it that part of Order 06 that you were referring to?
A. Absolutely.

MR. HAGLUND: No further questions. JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you,
Mr. Costanzo, for your testimony.
THE WITNESS: Thank you.
JUDGE HOWARD: You are excused from the remainder of the hearing.

So as I indicated, we are going to recall
Captain Klapperich -- am I saying his last name right? Klapperich?

MR. HAGLUND: Klapperich, yes, Your Honor.
JUDGE HOWARD: Okay. We're going to recall
captain for the vessel tonnage issue for TOTE's cross, and then we will have the testimony from the two TOTE witnesses, Philip Morrell, Captain Loftfield.

I would just like to remind the witnesses to focus on the question as posed during the cross. And focus on answering the particular question at issue. And, Captain Klapperich, I -- I'll give you a moment. THE WITNESS: All right. Sorry about that. JUDGE HOWARD: Yes. I would remind you that you remain under oath from this morning. THE WITNESS: Okay. JUDGE HOWARD: And TOTE indicated cross. And, Mr. Block, you may proceed. MR. BLOCK: Thank you, Your Honor. CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. BLOCK:
Q. Captain Klapperich, do you hear me okay?
A. I do hear you.
Q. Okay. Good afternoon. Thank you for coming back to testify for us.

As you are aware, I'm an attorney representing TOTE in this proceeding with regard to the tonnage issues that have given rise to pilotage fees TOTE disputes.

You're aware of that?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. So, Captain Klapperich, you are an experienced pilot yourself; right?
A. 15 years.
Q. I would call that experienced. Would you?
A. I am experienced, yes.
Q. Okay. All right.

I assume you're aware that one of the topics that the Commission asked TOTE and PSP to address in this proceeding is whether TOTE's vessels are risky or how does the risk compare in piloting them as compared to other vessels that PSP typically services.

You're aware of that?
A. I don't -- I'm sorry. I don't remember the Commission specifying that. Maybe that's on me. Is that what you're saying, the Commission --
Q. Okay.
A. -- spelled that out?
Q. You are giving testimony as to the comparative risk associated with TOTE's two vessels at issue, that's the Midnight Sun and the North Star, as compared to other vessels that PSP typically services.

Am I right there?
A. Yes.
Q. And your testimony answers that question, in your opinion, as to the levels of risk that are associated with these two varieties of vessels. And I understand from your testimony you're specifically familiar with TOTE's vessels, Midnight Sun and North Star; right?
A. I've been on them a few times, yes.
Q. A few times?
A. Yeah. I mean, I don't know how regular it is.
Q. Okay. Enough to have a working familiarity with their maneuverability and other aspects of piloting them; right?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. All right. And these are what we call Ro-Ro vessels; right?
A. Yes.
Q. Is it roll-on/roll-off?
A. Yes.
Q. And they're designed to transport automobiles; right?
A. I think, along with a lot of other things.
Q. All right. But the primary purpose of a Ro-Ro vessel is to transport cargos consisting of automobiles; am I right?
A. Not all of it. I mean, there's trailers, trucks. There's other things stacked on there; right?
Q. Okay. All right.
A. Lumber. House goods.
Q. Would you say that the primary purpose, the primary design of a Ro-Ro vessel is to transport cargos of automobiles?
A. In addition to truck trailers, a lot of them.
Q. Okay. I'm not saying in addition to.

The question is the primary purpose -- I know that there are other varieties of cargo.

Is the primary purpose the transport of cargoes consisting of automobiles?
A. I don't know that. I really don't know that. I don't know the primary purpose of a Ro-Ro besides things roll on and things roll off. That's what I actually --
Q. Okay. All right. Well, in any event, these are not container ships; right? They're not ships that are designed to hold ocean shipping containers; right?
A. Right.
Q. And the more typical variety of vessel that PSP services are container ships; right?
A. I'm sorry. You'd have to -- I don't know what
"typical" means. We handle a lot of container ships. We handle a lot of tankers. We handle a lot of car ships. We handle a lot of bulkers.

1 Q. Would you say that the majority of ships that PSP services carry ocean shipping containers?
A. I don't know the numbers. We have a --
Q. So you --
A. We have a diverse calling of vessels. I mean --
Q. Okay. All right.

You don't know what the typical cargo of a vessel that PSP services is.

Do I have that right?
A. Define "typical."
Q. More often than not.
A. It might be --
Q. Representing a --
A. It might be --
Q. Representing the largest sample of?
A. It might be a container ship. It might be a bulker. It might be a tanker. I don't know the specific numbers. We do a lot of container ships, but we do a lot of other ships as well.
Q. All right. Well, containers can be stacked and packed into the holds of a vessel so that there's minimal space between them, right, to maximize carrying capacity; right?
A. Yes, correct.
Q. And a tanker, of course, is full without any space at
all in the holds of its cargo; right?
A. If it's full, yes.
Q. And the bulk carrier will have cargo that is just loaded into the holds of the vessel -- of the cargo holds of the vessel, again with minimal, if any, space that's wasted to the extent that it needs to carry a maximum load; right?
A. Correct.
Q. But a Ro-Ro vessel doesn't work like that. You can't stack, be they automobiles or trailers or tractors or anything, just one on top of the other without space being left in between them.

## Am I right?

A. Yes. It's not bulk. Yes.
Q. Yes. Okay.

There's going to have to be space between the cargo of a Ro-Ro, just based on the -- the characteristics of that cargo; right?
A. Some. Some space.
Q. A lot -- wouldn't you say a lot of space?
A. Well, I see some space -- very little space sometimes between the cargo.
Q. But what about on the top of the car before the track above it, isn't there a good deal of space up there as well?

1 A. I don't know the amounts. I really don't. How high the ceiling is.
Q. Okay. All right. Let's leave it with that.

I want to move -- I have a limited amount of time so I want to get through my outline.

Isn't it true, Captain Klapperich, that there are many vessel characteristics and operational features that will dictate the -- how difficult or risky they are to pilot? Each vessel has different characteristics that go into the difficulty of gauging the risk of their piloting; is that right?
A. Yeah.
Q. All right. And wouldn't you agree that maneuverability is a key factor in the risk of piloting?
A. Maneuverability adds, I would say, for sure.
Q. Is it a key factor?
A. Yeah.
Q. It's an important factor; right?
A. Yeah.
Q. Okay. All right.

One of the factors in the risk and difficulty of piloting a vessel is its size; wouldn't you agree?
A. What -- yes. Yes, I would.
Q. I mean, I'll read from your testimony. What you said
is "The bottom line is that larger ships are more difficult to pilot and present greater risk." Do you stand by that?
A. Yes.
Q. And by "larger," you mean larger in length, width, and height; right?
A. I mean in length and -- yeah. All of it.
Q. Length, width, and height measured in --
A. Of the vessel.
Q. -- measured in -- yes, of the vessel -- measured in feet or meters; right?
A. Yep.
Q. Okay. All right.

I read in your testimony -- and I'll just read it back to you, ask if you stand by this -- "Fair and reasonable pilotage rates should and do take into account the relative difficulty of piloting a particular ship, which in turn correlates closely to the ship's size. Because GT ITC, which is the international tonnage standard, more accurately captures the size of a ship's structures, it is a better proxy for the difficulty and risk of piloting a ship than other measurements, such as domestic gross registered tonnage or GRT, and therefore is the more appropriate metric to calculate pilotage rates
for all ships, irrespective of whether they are engaged in international or domestic commerce."

Do you stand by that?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. Did you write that passage yourself?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. The clause "because GT ITC more accurately captures the size of a ship's structures," what you're referring to there is its hull and perhaps any housing on top, any fixtures to it, the dimensions of the vessel itself; right?
A. The GT ITC measurements of the complete volume of the ship.
Q. Okay. But I'm speaking specifically to the clause the ship's -- the size of a ship's structures.

The ship's structures are the -- what $I$ just described, the hull and the housing and any additions to the deck, things of that nature; right?
A. Yes. And --
Q. Okay.
A. Sideshow.
Q. Okay. Sideshow. That's true.

What is a vessel's draft?
A. It's the parts of the vessel that are below the water; right?

1 Q. Okay. Yeah. So when you talk about what the vessel draws or its draft, it's the amount of water it displaces when it's in the water; right?
A. Part of that, yeah. I think its weight and it displaces and it has a draft.
Q. Okay. The heavier the vessel, the deeper the draft is going to be; right?
A. I would assume.
Q. Well, wouldn't you know that?
A. Yeah.
Q. I mean, it stands to reason, if you got a -- you know, two vessels, both are 300 feet long, and you load one fully with heavy cargo and the other one is empty, the one with the heavy cargo is going to go deeper into the water; right?
A. Yes.
Q. So the heavier the vessel, the deeper the draft, as a general matter; right?
A. Yes.
Q. Isn't a vessel's draft one of the characteristics that go into how difficult and risky it is to pilot it?
A. Draft is taken into consideration.
Q. Yeah. You put it into the context of us laymen, how we might visualize this -- if I'm driving a station
wagon and I want to park it in the grocery store parking lot, $I$ can pull it into that parking lot -parking space and -- no problem, and it will make little, if any, difference whether it's loaded with concrete blocks; right? It will be the same level of risk, more or less. Might be a little bit of difference, but very little -- of parking a station wagon in a grocery store parking space, one that's empty and one that's loaded; right?

Wouldn't you agree?
A. I'm -- I'm not following you. You're saying a loaded station wagon compared to an empty station wagon are similar in risk.
Q. To park it in the parking space.
A. I disagree. I can't -- I can't draw a similar analogy to handling a ship to handling a car.
Q. Okay. I wouldn't do that either. I'm not asking you to do that right now.

But my question is: Isn't it true that you can park a station wagon with the same level of risk, whether or not it's empty or full?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. But that's not an analogy for a vessel because vessels aren't station wagons; right?
A. Right.
Q. Vessels don't have wheels that can be very precisely controlled. They don't have brakes. You know, you have a lot more to consider. And a heavier vessel, one that is deeper in the water, is going to be more -- riskier to moor and to guide within a port facility, things of that nature.

Am I right?
A. Potentially, yes.
Q. Well, wouldn't you agree? I mean, generally. There might be some exception to that.

But as a general matter, wouldn't you agree with me?
A. No. Isn't there, like, horsepower and all of that stuff involved; right?
Q. As a general matter, a heavier vessel, one that is laden with cargo and deeper into the water, is more difficult to maneuver and moor, and therefore more risky than one that has got a lighter draft and is not as heavy.

Am I correct?
A. I don't know about that. I really don't. I mean, sometimes I have an easier time with slow speeds on other ships than $I$ do with a light ship in the wind.
Q. So let's see.

Now, are you saying -- I'm talking about as a
general matter. Obviously, there could be any -- if you're mooring a light vessel in the middle of a hurricane, that's going to be harder than mooring a really heavy one in still water. I'm aware there's probably some other considerations.

But as a general matter, the heavier vessel with a deeper draft is more difficult and risky to pilot than the lighter draft one is, all else being equal.

Do you agree with me?
A. Okay.
Q. You do?
A. Sure.
Q. Okay. All right.

When comparing -- we use different acronyms, IGT, international, GRT, domestic. When you compare these tonnage assessment, the methodologies, the different metrics that go into the weight calculations, we're measuring tonnage capacity; right?
A. I think as a volume of the complete vessel.
Q. Well, wait a minute.

I mean, tonnage is a measure of weight; right?
A. Yeah.
Q. And tonnage -- and when you talk about the level of a -- of the amount of a vessel's tonnage, you're talking about the capacity of weight it has to
transport cargo.
Am I right?
A. I think it's a -- they use the IGT -- or the GT ITC as a volumetric measurement. So they -volumetrically, how much tonnage can that whole ship use or carry.
Q. And then what is the domestic measure?
A. Spaces of cargo.
Q. Okay.
A. Spaces that will carry cargo.
Q. And so -- I'm sorry?
A. I think it's -- the domestic is the spaces that carry cargo.
Q. Yeah. Okay.

So, you know, as you are aware, the domestic calculation of tonnage yields a smaller number for these TOTE vessels than does the international one; right?
A. Yes.
Q. And would you agree that because the variety of cargo, how closely packed in it can be on a Ro-Ro vessel, because it is lighter than a tanker or a bulk cargo vessel or a container vessel that has containers packed in very tightly, perhaps has up to six containers high on the deck, wouldn't you agree
that it makes sense that there would be a lighter measurement under the domestic calculation than the international because there's so much less cargo-carrying capacity?
A. I think it would require -- or I would need to know what was being carried.
Q. Well, let's say --
A. -- compared to a bunch of empties, compared to a bunch of loaded. I mean, I don't know what the cargo is.
Q. But let's assume that they are automobiles as compared to the average cargo of weight that is contained in an ocean shipping container.
A. Okay.
Q. Let's assume that one vessel is packed, container to container, all the way to the ceiling, like we typically see, and then some on the deck. All right. And then you have the Ro-Ro vessel of the same length, same width, but it's got cars in it with spaces in front of, behind, on top of, below each automobile so it cannot be packed to the same extent that a container vessel is. Or certainly not to the extent of a tanker or a bulk vessel. All right. You got those two.

Wouldn't you expect under the domestic
arrangement, domestic calculation, that the tonnage would be lower?
A. Well, I -- I would -- I don't like the analogy of only cars compared to loaded containers. You guys -TOTE does load other things than cars that are heavy.
Q. Wouldn't you agree that these two TOTE vessels typically are much lighter in the volume of cargo that they are transporting than vessels of equal size, that is equal length and width that PSP typically services?
A. Lighter, yes.
Q. They are lighter?
A. Yeah.
Q. They're much lighter; right?
A. Depending on the cargoes.
Q. Okay. If they're lighter, they're going to have lower draft, shallower draft; right?
A. Equal vessels, possibly, yeah.
Q. And if they are lighter draft, that goes into the level of riskiness. That's one of the considerations of -- of how risky they are to pilot; right?
A. Could you repeat? Because I'm thinking of -- I'm sorry. I'm thinking of the weight of the cargo and all that stuff.
Q. I'm thinking of the weight of the loaded vessel.

1 A. Yes.
2 Q. A Ro-Ro vessel, such as TOTE's two vessels, loaded with their automobiles, or whatever they typically carry that is lighter than the same length vessel that is carrying loaded containers or oil or bulk cargo that is heavier, and therefore goes deeper into the water.
A. Yes.
Q. Those are the comparisons.
A. Okay.
Q. Those Ro-Ro vessels are going to be lighter and have lowered -- a smaller amount of draft; right?
A. Yes.
Q. And that is a consideration as to how risky they are to pilot; right?
A. The draft is, yes.
Q. Yes. And that is reflected in the domestic measurement of a cargo space, that is what goes into the tonnage calculation, which doesn't include these open air spaces.

Am I right?
A. It goes into the GT ITC as well.
Q. It goes into the -- the cargo -- are you saying that if a Ro-Ro vessel is measured under a -- the international standard, the decks that are open, as
we've described, would still be calculated in the tonnage?
A. I thought you were just saying that the draft was only calculated by GRT.
Q. No. I'm not talking about the draft here.

We're talking about what domestic tonnage is assessed to a vessel. The Ro-Ros don't get assessed on these decks that have open air spaces to accommodate automobile or Ro-Ro type cargos; right?
A. I'm trying to -- I'm not a tonnage expert.
Q. Oh, okay. All right.
A. I know that the GRT, the domestic tonnage is based on a volumetric measurement of cargo-carrying space.
Q. All right. Well, let's see.

I'm reading from your testimony again.
"Generally speaking, GT ITC is generally based on the molded volume of all enclosed spaces of the ship, whereas GRT or net tonnage is based on the molded body of only cargo-carrying spaces of the ship, but various rules allow for the exclusion of space that is actually used for cargo."

Do you stand by that?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. And these Orca class vessels have a good deal of cargo -- or deck space that isn't filled with cargo because of the nature of cargo that they carry. Am I right?
A. Correct. Yes.
Q. There's been discussion about the open sides of the hulls. I don't know if you've seen that. It didn't necessarily come from you.

But I was going to ask you, are you aware that those -- because you piloted these vessels, are you aware that those open sides serve the purpose of ventilation on the decks that contain automobiles?
A. No, I'm not aware of that. I don't know their function. I don't know their function. Sorry.
Q. You don't know their function. Okay. All right.

On a container ship, containers could be stacked on the top deck; right?
A. The main deck, yes.
Q. The main deck. Yeah.
A. I think it's called the main deck.
Q. The main deck. All right.

You see containers stacked on the very top deck, the main deck; right?
A. Yeah.
Q. And they can be stacked up to six containers high; right?
A. I don't know the count.
Q. You don't know the count?
A. Yeah. Less. More. Up to.
Q. Have you ever encountered a problem because of containers being so high on the top deck of a vessel that they block your view when you're trying to pilot the vessel?
A. Personally, no.
Q. Have you heard of that?
A. I know there's IMO -- or I think they're IMO regulations, there has to be a line of sight -- it's a regulation -- out in front of the vessel. So they only stack so high as -- the closer they get to the wheelhouse; right?
Q. Okay. All right. I'm running out of time, Captain Klapperich, so I want to race through the little bit of my outline that I've got here.

Earlier you agreed that multiple aspects of a vessel might impact how risky it is to pilot. One of those might be the length and width and height and another one might be the draft.

You know, I assume you read Captain Loftfield's testimony; right?
A. I have, yes.
Q. And he lists any number of vessel features of these Ro-Ro vessels that he believes renders them more
maneuverable, more agile, easier to pilot, less risky. And your response was, gee, all vessels have different characteristics that could render them more or less risky; right?
A. Yes.
Q. The one you pointed to specifically was the absence of bow thrusters on the Ro-Ro vessels.

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    Do you recall that?
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A. Yeah.
Q. A bow thruster is used in the very end of the process of mooring a vessel, right, when it's going very slow, to complete the -- the dock; right?
A. It's used in docking and it's also used in emergency situations and it's also used in anchoring.
Q. And the Ro-Ro vessels don't have them; right?
A. TOTE's do not.
Q. TOTE's do not. TOTE's vessels don't have them. Okay.
A. Yeah.
Q. So what does that mean? I mean, doesn't that mean -the only consequence of that is that if a -- if the precision of a bow thruster is not available, we have to use a tug; right?
A. TOTE does, yes.
Q. TOTE has to use a tug. And that might mean that you,
as a PSP pilot, have to wait for the availability of a tug in order to complete moorage; right?
A. Yes.
Q. And that's really the only complicating factor, isn't it?
A. No, not at all. You can --
Q. What's another complicating factor?
A. Well, you can dock with a bow thruster. You can depart with a bow thruster. You can steer the ship going backwards with a bow thruster. You can turn it its own length with a bow thruster.
Q. A tug couldn't do all that?
A. A tug is an assist boat. Yeah, it would assist you. But if you're comparing vessel to vessel, in some instances, an Orca class vessel might be handier. But in other instances, a single-screw vessel with a bow thruster will be handier.
Q. I will -- okay. I'm going to back off because I'm running out of time.

But I want to conclude here, you know, with the concept of the riskiness of the pilotage of a vessel, which I'll represent to you that is one of the things the Commission was interested in hearing about and you have given testimony about.

Would you agree that more maneuverable, more
agile, more easily handled vessels are less risky to pilot than ones that don't have those qualifications, those characteristics?
A. I think it's a vague question. I really do.
Q. Is it a vague question?

Do you think there is any significance in how risky it is to pilot a vessel as to the level of its maneuverability and handling?
A. Could you repeat it again, please? The question.
Q. If you're trying to assess the level of risk or difficulty in piloting a vessel, wouldn't a significant consideration be how maneuverable it is and how easily it handles?
A. Sure. Yes.
Q. Well, I'm just reading your testimony, Captain Klapperich.
A. Yes.
Q. And you said you believe it would be totally inappropriate to consider the specific ship handling or maneuverability characteristics of TOTE's Orca class vessels in determining pilotage rates.

Do you not stand by that?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. You do stand by that?
A. Yeah. Could you point me to where you're --
Q. That's on your rebuttal testimony -- I can pull it up here.
A. Oh. I have it also.
Q. Rebuttal testimony, page 4, line 10.
A. Okay.
Q. It reads, "It would be totally inappropriate to consider the specific ship handling or maneuverability characteristics of TOTE's Orca class vessels in determining pilotage rates."
A. Yes. I stand behind what I said. Yes.
Q. Well, aren't you saying that it would be inappropriate to consider how risky it is to pilot a vessel in determining its pilotage rates?
A. What I'm saying is it would be inappropriate to consider rates just based on maneuverability, handling characteristics of a ship. We take into consideration the overall size of the ship.
Q. Well, you didn't say it would be totally inappropriate to consider only the specific ship handling. Someone might agree with that.

But you're saying it would be inappropriate to consider the specific ship handling or maneuverability characteristics of these vessels --
A. Yes.
Q. -- in considering pilotage rates.

1 A. Yeah. We don't -- we're not creating -- we're not creating a tariff based on -- we haven't created a tariff based on ship handling characteristics. If a -- if a twin-screw vessel loses their engine, what do we do with the maneuvering characteristics of it?
Q. I'm not quite sure $I$ understand this.

Are you saying that it is inappropriate to consider how risky it is to pilot a vessel in determining pilotage rates?

MR. HAGLUND: I'm going to object, Your Honor. I think this is cumulative. It's been asked and answered. And he's past his time.

JUDGE HOWARD: Mr. Block, I would encourage you to -- to finish your cross. I believe this was asked and answered.

MR. BLOCK: Okay. All right. Okay. I just have one last question to get into.

BY MR. BLOCK:
Q. Captain Klapperich, one of the things you write is "The disparate treatment of TOTE's maritime" -- "TOTE Maritime's vessels that prevailed until our association's most recent rate case is the product of historical practice that was not justified and created a substantial undeserved windfall to TOTE." Do you stand by that?

1 A. Yes.
2 Q. Okay. Did you research the history of that?
3 A. I researched -- it's been going on before I was a I right?
A. Correct.
Q. Okay. Well, if you don't know the whys and wherefores of why it was instigated and continued over the course of 20 years, how can you say it was unjustified?
A. Because I -- my opinion and my testimony is that TOTE paid a GRT rate and everybody else paid a GT ITC rate. And we're piloting the whole ship, that's what we base our tariff off of is the GT ITC. MR. BLOCK: Nothing further, Your Honor. Thank you, Captain Klapperich. JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Any redirect? MR. HAGLUND: Yes.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MR. HAGLUND:
Q. If we could call up Exhibit IC-15, Captain Klapperich. I want to show you some quick statistics that are in the record regarding the nature -- the diversity of your vessels traffic in Puget Sound. If you could blow up the middle category of data. The third one down. If you could -- the second one down, which shows total assignments by vessel class.

Can you see that, Captain Klapperich?

1 A. Yes.
2 Q. And this -- if you look at the 2022 year, this is going to display by vessel type the total number of assignments last year. And you've got about eight different categories.

Can you see it there on the screen?
A. Of vessels?
Q. Yes.
A. Across the -- I think I'm on the right page.
Q. So on the first column there for bulkers, 2022, there are 1267 assignments.
A. I'm not sure I'm seeing the whole sheet.
Q. Is he -- he boxed that --
A. I see bulkers -- oh, yeah, there we go. I got it. Yeah.
Q. So now you're oriented?
A. Yes.
Q. And if we go two to the right for the containers, you got car carriers almost 500, then containers 2120. That's the single biggest -- well, actually that's second to tankers on the far right --
A. Yeah.
Q. So the suggestion that containers are your largest single category of assignment was not the case in 2022?

1 A. Correct.
2 Q. First was tankers. Second was containers. We have a

6 A. Yes.
7 Q. Okay. So this -- would it be fair to say that this
of the United States was a Ro-Ro ship off of Brunswick, Georgia that capsized in $2019 ?$
A. No.
Q. We have another witness who will be able to testify about that Ro-Ro.

Do TOTE's ships draw water, have a large sail area, and carry containers, in your experience?
A. Yes.
Q. You've seen containers carried by TOTE's ships?
A. I'm not sure "container" is the right word.
Q. But have you seen what ordinary people would call containers that ride on trucks once they're delivered on --
A. A container could be loaded on a TOTE ship -- onto a chassis towed by a truck, yes.
Q. And you see all sorts of equipment other than cars on Ro-Ros that TOTE runs --
A. Yes.
Q. -- in the times that you've been aboard those ships?
A. Yes. A lot of different --

JUDGE HOWARD: I'm going to jump in and remind that more open-ended questions are appropriate for redirect and more persuasive for the finders of fact.

MR. HAGLUND: Thank you, Your Honor.

BY MR. HAGLUND:
Q. Under what circumstances, Captain Klapperich, does a bow thruster assist you in managing a challenging assignment?
A. Bow thrusters are an additional tool. They can be as powerful as a tugboat. They're most effective going alongside or coming away from the berm with parallel movement. And they're super effective when you are backing a ship astern, moving it. They steer the ship. They're there for steering a ship going astern.
Q. In connection with the TOTE vessels that are running twice a week into and out of Puget Sound in an Alaska trade lane, is there any necessity to -- for the vessels to move stern first?
A. Every transit southbound to Tacoma requires the vessel to transit for approximately one mile astern.
Q. How would you characterize the challenge of piloting a TOTE vessel forward versus astern?
A. Well, forward is maneuverable because it points forward and you can take advantage of their propulsion system.

However going astern, TOTE's vessels are not very maneuverable as far as comparing to a container ship, where you can use the bow thruster to steer it in any
direction.
Q. What would be your comment on the nature of the risks in a TOTE pilotage assignment in the event of a loss of propulsion?
A. One engine? One propeller or two?
Q. Well, why don't you cover both.

First the loss of a single screw and, second, both propellers.
A. Well, depending on the situation, one propeller, TOTE still has the ability to maneuver. But like a single-screw vessel, at that point, with no bow thruster. In the event of losing propulsion on both engines, now the TOTE vessel is just a 65,000-gross ton vessel without propulsion.
Q. Subject to wind and --
A. Oh, subject to all the elements, and requiring a tow, just like any vessel without power.

MR. HAGLUND: No further questions.
JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you.
Do we have any questions from the bench for this witness?

COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: Yes, Your Honor. I have a few questions, please.

JUDGE HOWARD: Please proceed. COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: Thanks.

Captain Klapperich, sort of following up where Mr. Block left off, the last quote that he provided from your testimony -- for the record, that was Exhibit ECK-1T at page 51. You can tell me when you're there.

THE WITNESS: Yep.
COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: And it was quoted line 15, where you stated, "The disparate treatment of TOTE, as a historical practice, it was not justified and created a substantial undeserved windfall to TOTE."

You testified you didn't know the historical reason for the disparate rate. But I have a few other questions along those lines that I'm going to propose to you. You may not know the answer, but I'm going to pose them because I'd like to try to find out a little more about the distinction.

Is TOTE, to your knowledge, the only $P S P$ rate pair in recent years that has operated exclusively in coast wide trade?

THE WITNESS: No.
COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: So do you know how the others who -- who operate in coast wide trade were billed?

THE WITNESS: It would be easier, I think,
if I'm accurate, Mr. Commissioner, that everybody is billed on GT ITC. We feel that's a fair and accurate measurement of the ship's overall safety and risk, if you will. And TOTE is the only customer that is billed GRT or domestic tonnage.

COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: Okay. Can you tell me the others, just to your knowledge, others who are operating in coast wide trades that are billed GT ICT [sic]?

THE WITNESS: What companies they are? COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: Yes.

THE WITNESS: Horizon. Sorry. They've been purchased by Madsen. It's Madsen, Polar Tanker Company, Alaska Tanker Company.

COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: Are they -- are -- the Polar and Alaska, it sounds like, by virtue of their names, are tankers; is that right?

THE WITNESS: Yeah.
COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: And the first one,
Madsen, what kind of a ship is that?
THE WITNESS: Madsen are container service. COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: Containers. Okay.

Last question.
Does PSP provide piloting services for ships that have not been listed in Lloyd's registry of
ships? Do you know?
THE WITNESS: I'm not sure how the registry works. I'm pretty sure every ship we pilot is in a Lloyd's registry. But I'm not -- you know. COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: Okay. I think -- I think no further questions from me, Your Honor.

Thank you, Captain.
THE WITNESS: Yep.
JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you, Captain Klapperich for your testimony. You are excused for the remainder of the hearing.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.
JUDGE HOWARD: And I believe I neglected to ask if there were any questions from the bench for PSP witness, Costanzo.

Were there any questions from the bench for Costanzo?

CHAIR DANNER: Thank you, Your Honor. I had no questions.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: And I have no questions.

COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: No, Your Honor. Thank you.

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you. Our next witness, because we are continuing
with the vessel tonnage issue, is TOTE's witness, Philip Morrell. If Mr. Morrell could turn on his video feed and I'll swear you in.

All right. Can you hear me all right? You may need to unmute yourself.

THE WITNESS: Okay. How is that? Does that work?

JUDGE HOWARD: Good. If you can please raise your right hand, I'll swear you in.

Philip Morrell,
having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

THE WITNESS: Yes.
JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Mr. Block, would
you please introduce the witness.
MR. BLOCK: Yes, Your Honor.
Good afternoon, Mr. Morrell. Did you -- could you please state your name for us, your full name? THE WITNESS: Philip, $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{H}-\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{L}-\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{P}$. M-O-R-R-E-L-L, Morrell is my last name. MR. BLOCK: And where are you employed? THE WITNESS: TOTE Services, LLC. MR. BLOCK: Okay. Did you submit written testimony in this proceeding that you issued under oath?

THE WITNESS: Yes.
MR. BLOCK: Do you adopt and submit that
testimony here?
THE WITNESS: Yes.
MR. BLOCK: Okay. I tender the witness for examination -- cross-examination.

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you.
PSP indicated cross for this witness.
You may proceed.
MR. BRICKENSTEIN: Thank you, Your Honor.
CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MR. BRICKENSTEIN:
Q. Mr. Morrell, my name is Eric Brickenstein. I'm one of the attorneys for Puget Sound Pilots. I just want to start with some introductory questions.

Your career has been entirely on the shore side of the maritime industry; is that correct?
A. Yes.
Q. So you don't have any mariners credentials, have never been a pilot?
A. Correct.
Q. And so you have no personal knowledge or experience regarding the relative difficulty or risk of piloting different vessels of different types or sizes?
A. Correct.
Q. Okay. Before we really get going, I want to ask you a clarifying question, because I thought I heard Mr. Block suggest that gross tonnage, whether gross registered tonnage under the domestic system -- which I'll refer to as GRT -- or under the international system -- which I'll call GT ITC. I just want to clear up, I thought I heard some suggestion that those were weight measurements, but they're actually volumetric measurements; correct?
A. Correct.
Q. Neither --

MR. BLOCK: Objection. That's beyond the scope. Mischaracterizes the earlier questions. JUDGE HOWARD: I'm going to deny the objection.

You may proceed.
BY MR. BRICKENSTEIN:
Q. So just to clarify following the objection, neither GRT nor GT ITC is predicated on weight or the density of cargo or anything of that nature; correct?
A. Correct.
Q. Okay. You testify -- you state in your testimony -you characterize the TOTE ships as, quote/unquote, small. And I want to talk about that for a moment. Just to be clear, the TOTE ships, the Midnight

Sun and the North Star, they're sister vessels; correct? They're exactly the same size?
A. Yes.
Q. And those vessels are 839 feet long; is that true?
A. Correct.
Q. And they carry more than 664,000 gallons of fuel; is that right?
A. Yes.
Q. I want to show you a quick video just so we can gauge the size of these ships.

MR. BRICKENSTEIN: Could you please pull up ECK-11?
(Video played.)
BY MR. BRICKENSTEIN:
Q. Were you able to see that video, Mr. Morrell?
A. Yes.
Q. And just to confirm, that's a Puget Sound pilot -- in fact, I'll represent to you that that's Captain Klapperich climbing up the pilot ladder in the side shell of a TOTE ship; is that right?
A. Yes. It looks that way.
Q. Okay. Could you please pull up Exhibit IC-15?

And if you can scroll up just a little bit, please.

Do you see there, Mr. Morrell, in that second
row, second main row, it says, "average GT per assignment."
A. $\mathrm{Mm}-\mathrm{hmm}$.
Q. And then the years are listed 2016 through 2022?
A. $\mathrm{Mm}-\mathrm{hmm}$.
Q. And if you just move across the different classes of ship, it says -- on the right side, it says "Average GT per assignment" and on left as well. If you scroll across the types of ships, it says bulker, car carrier, container, et cetera. And then you get down to Ro-Ro. And beginning in 2016, it's 59,445 GT all the way down to 61,849 GT ITC is the average size of a Ro-Ro ship; right?
A. Well, that's what it says here.
Q. Okay. Assuming that's correct, the TOTE ships have a GT ITC of 65,314; is that true?
A. Yeah. But ours aren't pure Ro-Ro car carrier type ships that you're indicating here. Ours are trailer ships.
Q. Yeah. And that's actually an interesting point. Because I thought during Mr. Block's questioning, he was indicating that the TOTE ships were primarily carrying cars. But in fact, car carrier is its own category. And the Ro-Ro ships down in the right are distinguished precisely because the TOTE ships don't
primarily carry cars. They carry tractor-tailers; is that right?
A. Anything on wheels.
Q. You previously served -- we can take the exhibit down. Thanks.

You previously served on the Washington Board of Pilotage Commissioners; is that right?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. And so you understand, don't you, that the Washington Administrative Code actually requires pilots to take -- level up ships -- excuse me, level-up trips in their licensure and achieve greater levels of licensure based on their years of experience?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. And one of the factors is newer pilots aren't permitted to pilot certain larger ships; correct? The more experience you have, the bigger the ship you can pilot; right?
A. That's my understanding.
Q. All right. And in fact, a ship greater than 60,000 GT ITC, requires a year-four pilot at minimum. Is that true?
A. I'm not exactly certain where the break line is. But...

1 Q. Sir, could we pull up -- it's in the demonstrative exhibit folder, WAC 363-116-082.

Limitations on new pilots, do you see that, Mr. Morrell?
A. $\mathrm{Mm}-\mathrm{hmm}$.
Q. And if you could just scroll down a little bit, and you can see all the different license years and their restrictions? That's fine. Thank you.

So do you see there in the left column -- and take a moment to familiarize yourself if you need.

But license year four is permitted to pilot a non-tank ship of up to 70,000 GT ITC.

Do you see that?
A. $\mathrm{Mm}-\mathrm{hmm}$.
Q. And a level year three cannot pilot a 65,000-ton GT ITC ship. They can only go up to 60,000; correct?
A. $\mathrm{Mm}-\mathrm{hmm}$.
Q. Is that a "yes"?
A. Yes.
Q. And conversely, if you look at license year one, a brand-new pilot in their first year of experience can pilot a ship up to 38,000 GT ITC.

Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. Now, the reason that only more seasoned and
experienced pilots are permitted to pilot ships as large as 65,000 GT ITC like the TOTE ships, is because larger ships, the BPC has determined, present a comparatively greater degree and difficulty of pilotage and risk. Wouldn't you agree?

MR. BLOCK: Objection, Your Honor. This is way outside of the scope of anything Mr. Morrell testified to in his direct testimony.

MR. BRICKENSTEIN: Your Honor, Mr. Morrell testified to the relative risk presented by vessels and argued that TOTE ought to be charged on its GRT as opposed to GT ITC on that basis.

And the position that TOTE is taking is that it should be assessed pilotage based on a tonnage level, that if -- if the licensure level required was predicated on GRT, a first-year pilot would be able to. So it's directly relevant to his testimony.

MR. BLOCK: That's way outside of the point that Mr. Morrell -- any point that Mr. Morrell got into in his direct testimony. He had no testimony regarding qualifications of pilots.

JUDGE HOWARD: I will allow the question. I do note that in Mr. Morrell's testimony, he's commenting on the relative size of the TOTE ships as
justifying the invoicing based on GRT. I do imagine, though, that any more questions along these lines would be better posed to Captain Loftfield.

MR. BRICKENSTEIN: Thank you, Your Honor.
Let me just restate that last question, though, Mr. Morrell.

BY MR. BRICKENSTEIN:
Q. The reason that only more seasoned pilots are -- in your experience as a former BPC commissioner, the reason this rule exists is to ensure that experienced pilots pilot larger, riskier ships; correct?
A. Could be. I -- I'm not certain on that, to be honest with you.
Q. Now, I just want to be clear.

TOTE ships' GRT, their gross registered tonnage is 35,825 ; is that right?
A. Correct.
Q. And so if this rule were assessing the relative risk of a ship based on its GRT, a first-year pilot would be allowed to pilot the TOTE ship; right?
A. $\mathrm{Mm}-\mathrm{hmm}$. Yep.
Q. But instead the BPC has determined that you need to be at least in your fourth year of licensure. MR. BLOCK: Objection. Again, outside the scope. This is calling for legal conclusions, as
well.
JUDGE HOWARD: I think that particular
question was asked and answered.
BY MR. BRICKENSTEIN:
Q. Can we please pull up $P E-8 T$ and go to page 2.

Mr. Morrell, have you reviewed, in the course of preparing for this hearing, Mr. Phil Essex's testimony in this rate case?
A. I believe I have.
Q. Okay. And on page 2, between lines 12 and 20, I'd like to read you an excerpt from Mr. Morrell's [sic] testimony. It says, quoting, "I have reviewed the ABS regulatory tonnage calculation for the Orca class ships prepared by D. W. Goebel in September 2001. Mr. Goebel correctly exempts as," quote/unquote, "open space," "17,953 tons on the Orca class vessel's main deck and an additional 15,050 tons on the second deck. The aggregate total of these spaces -- over 33,000 tons -- translates to over 3.3 million cubic feet."

Skipping ahead a little bit. "Looking at the in-board profile of the vessels for a graphic depiction, it's clear that these two decks comprise approximately half the vessel's hull."

Wouldn't you agree with Mr. Essex that the
primary driver, about 33,000 tons, of the discrepancy between the TOTE ships GRT and their GT ITC, is based on the exclusion of the ship's main and second decks from the GRT calculation?

MR. BLOCK: Objection. Outside the scope.
MR. BRICKENSTEIN: Your Honor, he's
testifying about the difference in the tonnage calculations and arguing that -- that GT ITC shouldn't be applied. This is directly relevant to his testimony.

JUDGE HOWARD: Can you point to
Mr. Morrell's testimony where he is discussing his familiarity --

MR. BRICKENSTEIN: Sure.
JUDGE HOWARD: -- his familiarity with these calculations.

MR. BRICKENSTEIN: Your Honor, he argues that the vessels are smaller based on their carrying capacity in terms of TEU units. And he also states that the exclusion in the GRT system is for space not carrying cargo or exempted space. And I can pull up the precise page and line if you give me just a second.

JUDGE HOWARD: I see the testimony in question. I'll allow the question.

MR. BRICKENSTEIN: Thank you, Your Honor.
BY MR. BRICKENSTEIN:
Q. Do you need me to restate the question, Mr. Morrell?
A. Yeah. I'm not quite sure what your question was.
Q. Sure.

There's a discrepancy of more than 30,000 tons between the GT ITC and the GRT calculations. Mr. Essex has testified that the explanation for that differential is that under the GRT calculation, the main and second decks are excluded from the total and under the GT ITC, they are not.

Would you agree with that?
A. They're excluded. They're open deck. Yeah.
Q. Okay. I'd like to show you an image rendering of the TOTE ships that $I$ think will help explain why this space is excluded from their GRT calculation.

Could we pull up $\mathrm{PE}-1 \mathrm{~T}$ and go to page 16.
Are you able to see that image, Mr. Morrell?
A. Yes.
Q. And do you see the openings that are circled in blue right there?
A. Yes.
Q. When you say those decks are open space, isn't the reason that they're considered open space for GRT calculation purposes the existence of those openings
in the rear on the stern? MR. BLOCK: Objection. Outside the scope. MR. BRICKENSTEIN: Your Honor, it goes to the same point $I$ was making before. He has stated that the reason these spaces are excluded from the GRT calculation is because they're open space. And I want to show what that open space means and why it's considered that under the GRT system.

JUDGE HOWARD: I'll allow the question. THE WITNESS: These are operational openings. They're for natural ventilation and for loading and discharging cargo. That's what this is. BY MR. BRICKENSTEIN:
Q. Thank you, Mr. Morrell.

But $I$ just want to be clear, those two decks that are within the side shell of the ship that are subject to those openings and comprise more than half the hull, none of that gets counted in the ship's GRT; isn't that right?
A. I wouldn't say none of it.
Q. The large majority, more than 33,000 tons?
A. Could be.
Q. Okay. Mr. Morrell, those two decks are used for carrying cargo, are they not?
A. Yes.
Q. I'd like to read you another excerpt from Mr. Essex's testimony. And if we can go to 8 T page 2 , line 21. 08T, page 2. Never mind. We don't need it. Let's move on.

Mr. Morrell, isn't it true that PSP assesses tonnage pursuant to its tariff to all ships, whether engaged in coastwise or foreign shipping, based on their GT ITC?

MR. BLOCK: Objection. Lack of foundation.
BY MR. BRICKENSTEIN:
Q. Mr. Morrell, have you read PSP's tariff?
A. Not completely, no.
Q. Do you agree or disagree that all ships are assessed a tonnage piloted charge based on GT ITC?
A. I know they have a tariff. I'm not 100 percent familiar with the tariff, though.
Q. Are you aware that TOTE -- or would you agree that TOTE is the only ship owner out of all of PSP's customers, including domestic tankers and foreign container ships alike, to object to paying pilotage based on GT ITC?

MR. BLOCK: Judge, Mr. Morrell hasn't surveyed all of PSP's customers to come up with his testimony, and it's not in his direct testimony either. This is way outside the scope.

MR. BRICKENSTEIN: Your Honor, I'll
represent to you that it was part of a stipulation filed by the parties in paragraph 10 on March 22nd. It's a stipulated fact.

JUDGE HOWARD: I believe the question was whether the witness was aware of that. So I will allow the question. You might re --

THE WITNESS: I'm not fully aware of all -who all the customers are. So I can't say that convincingly. I can't sit here and say, yes, I know, without -- beyond a reasonable doubt that's true or not. So I'm not -- I don't know.

BY MR. BRICKENSTEIN:
Q. Okay. Wouldn't you agree that using the same metric to charge pilotage to all ships is critical to avoiding price discrimination and favoritism?

MR. BLOCK: Objection. Outside the scope.
JUDGE HOWARD: I believe now -- now I'm
going to agree with Mr. Block.
BY MR. BRICKENSTEIN:
Q. Okay. Could we go ahead and pull up PE-1 at page 11, please.

Mr. Morrell, in your testimony, you compared the size of the TOTE ships based on their TEU carrying capacity to container ships; correct?

1 A. I gave an approximate number, yes.
Q. Okay. Can you see the image there at the bottom of page 11 of Mr. Essex's testimony?
A. $\mathrm{Mm}-\mathrm{hmm}$.
Q. And do you see that that's a rendering of the size of the Midnight Sun. And the numbers are a little bit blurry, but it shows the GT ITC, the GRT, the length, the width. And it's compared against another Ro-Ro ship, the Myra Seaways?
A. I see that.
Q. Wouldn't you agree that in the interest of an apples-to-apples comparison, it's appropriate to compare TOTE's Ro-Ro ship to the dimensions of another Ro-Ro ship?
A. No.
Q. Okay. If the Myra Seaways pays pilotage based on its GT ITC and the Midnight Sun pays based on its GRT, which is roughly comparable, wouldn't you agree that two ships of very different sizes are paying very different pilotage rates?

MR. BLOCK: Objection. Outside of the scope. Lack of foundation.

JUDGE HOWARD: I'm going to allow the question.

THE WITNESS: I'm sorry. You're going to
have to repeat the question. I'm not quite sure I understood exactly what you're trying to get at here.

BY MR. BRICKENSTEIN:
Q. Sure.

Do you think it's fair or reasonable that these two ships of very different sizes ought to pay the same tonnage charge for pilotage, which is the case under TOTE's proposal that it pay GRT while all other ships pay based on GT ITC?
A. I think the ships are completely different. So I don't think you can compare one against the other. That's a Ro-Ro ship and we're a trailer ship. So things are a -- the design, the structure, it's completely different. So it's hard for me to answer that question.
Q. Mr. Morrell, you've characterized the TOTE ships as being engaged exclusively in domestic commerce. But they do sail under registry from time to time; isn't that true?
A. Only to go to dry dock.
Q. And that's in British Columbia; correct?
A. Yeah. But it's a non-revenue voyage.
Q. Sure. But -- actually, that brings up an interesting point.

When you are engaged in coastwise transits
between Puget Sound and the port of Alaska, TOTE's not -- unlike ship sailing under registry, you're not required to carry a Puget Sound pilot; correct?
A. That's correct. We're not required.
Q. You're not subject to compulsory pilotage?
A. No.
Q. That's a voluntary choice that TOTE is making?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. But that's not the case when you go to dry dock in British Columbia; right? In that instance, because you're sailing on a foreign voyage, you're required to take both a Puget Sound pilot as you exit the district and then a BC pilot when you enter that pilotage district; correct?

MR. BLOCK: Objection. Outside the scope. MR. BRICKENSTEIN: Your Honor, it's relevant to the rate shock issue. It demonstrates that TOTE is, in fact, paying pilotage based on GT ITC on a fairly regular basis.

MR. BLOCK: The question is not relevance. It's whether it's within the scope of the direct. JUDGE HOWARD: The witness gave testimony about the propriety of the change in invoicing.

So I'm going to allow the question. THE WITNESS: Well, I wouldn't say it's on a
regular basis. We go to dry dock every three years. So -- and I'm not familiar -- we're not familiar with the navigable waterways like we are with Puget Sound. Also, some other circumstances that are relevant to, you know, going to our shipyard and coming out of a shipyard. So pilotage is probably a good idea at that time.

BY MR. BRICKENSTEIN:
Q. Sure.

Can we just go ahead and pull up Morrell 04X. And if we could just page through quickly and then return to the top. Go back to the top.

Mr. Morrell, would you agree that these are invoices issued to TOTE by the Pacific Pilotage Authority, the BC Pilots, BC Coast Pilots?
A. Yes.

MR. BLOCK: Objection. Lack of foundation.
Beyond the scope.
MR. BRICKENSTEIN: Your Honor, it's an exhibit that goes to the same issues we've been discussing.

JUDGE HOWARD: This exhibit has been admitted and I've already allowed questioning on this topic.

I'm going to allow the question.

MR. BRICKENSTEIN: And, Mr. Crandall, could you just highlight this row where it says length, beam, max beam, deepest draft.

Can you see that, Mr. Morrell?
A. $\mathrm{Mm}-\mathrm{hmm}$.
Q. And if you look at the fifth column over, it's labeled GRT, but that's not really accurate because that 65,314 number there, that's the TOTE ships international tonnage.

That's the GT ITC; correct?
A. It appears to be.
Q. Okay. So in other words, when TOTE ships hire BC Coast pilots, they pay pilotage based on the TOTE ships GT ITC?
A. It appears that way.

MR. BRICKENSTEIN: I have no further
questions for this witness.
MR. BLOCK: So that --
JUDGE HOWARD: Any redirect?
MR. BLOCK: I have a little redirect, Your Honor.

## REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. BLOCK:
Q. First of all, in those voyages to British Columbia, Mr. Morrell, those are international voyages, are
they not?
A. Yes, they are.
Q. So would that impact whether or not the international rate should be applied in that instance as compared to domestic voyages, which are the subject of TOTE's intervention in this GRC?
A. I believe so.
Q. Does TOTE feel it has a right to engage PSP pilots even though it does so voluntarily?
A. Do we -- I'm sorry. I don't -- I'm not sure I understand.
Q. You explained to Mr. Brickenstein that TOTE isn't under an obligation to use PSP pilots, but it does so voluntarily; right?
A. Correct. Yes.
Q. All right. But does TOTE understand that it has a right to use PSP's pilots if it wants to?
A. We -- yeah. We can use them if we want to. We also have some masters that have their federal pilot license for Puget Sound. But we choose to -- we've been using Puget Sound Pilot for over 45 years. And so we continue to use them. But we know we have options.
Q. Okay. Mr. Morrell, did you do any research or were you asked to give any opinion as to about what -- how
to -- charges PSP were charging for vessels other than TOTE's?
A. No.
Q. Did you do any research about that to determine, you know, information that might go into testimony related to that topic?
A. Well, I took a look at the spreadsheet, the data sheet they had. And I noticed that they had the normal, 35,000 gross, the domestic tonnage, and the calculation in the spreadsheet. And that was as per our normal understanding with Puget Sound Pilots. So there was no further review or research for me to do because the number was consistent with what we've been paying for 20 years for these vessels.
Q. Okay. Okay. I'd like to revisit one of the earlier questions you were asked.

Tonnage, when it is used as a metric to determine the size of a vessel for purposes of calculating pilotage charges, is at heart of the -- of TOTE's position here.

Wouldn't you agree?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. What is tonnage a measurement of, be it under the international standard or the domestic standard?
A. It's a cubic measurement of volume -- volumetric.
Q. Would it be fair to say it's cargo carrying capacity? A. No.

MR. BLOCK: Okay. All right. I have no further questions. Thank you.

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Do we have any questions from the bench for this witness?

CHAIR DANNER: I have no questions, Your Honor.

COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: No, Your Honor. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: I have none.
JUDGE HOWARD: Hearing none, Mr. Morrell, thank you for your testimony. You are excused from the remainder of the hearing.

THE WITNESS: Okay.
JUDGE HOWARD: I believe right now it is
2:49. It would be a good time to take maybe a ten-minute break and rejoin at 3 p.m., and we will resume with Captain Loftfield from TOTE. All right. We are off the record.

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { (A break was taken from } \\
& 2: 49 \text { p.m. to } 3: 02 \text { p.m.) }
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JUDGE HOWARD: Let's be back on the record. Our next witness is Captain Eric Loftfield. Captain Loftfield, could you please raise your right
hand and I'll swear you in.

Captain Eric Loftfield,
having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

THE WITNESS: I do.
JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you.
Mr. Block, would you please introduce the witness.

MR. BLOCK: Thank you, Your Honor. Yes.
Captain Loftfield, would you please state your full name for us?

THE WITNESS: Eric Bradford Loftfield.
MR. BLOCK: Okay. And where are you employed?

THE WITNESS: I am employed through Topsail, Incorporated, which is a corporation I formed for piloting purposes. And it's located in Anchorage, Alaska. And I am subcontracted to TOTE, and I do their pilotage -- pilotage in Alaska.

MR. BLOCK: Okay. Thank you.
Did you submit written testimony that -- for purposes of this proceeding?

THE WITNESS: I did.
MR. BLOCK: And is everything in that
testimony true and correct to the best of your knowledge?

THE WITNESS: Yes.
MR. BLOCK: Okay. Thank you.
I tender the witness to PSP for cross-examination.

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you. And PSP, you may proceed.

MR. BRICKENSTEIN: Thank you, Your Honor. CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. BRICKENSTEIN:
Q. Captain Loftfield, you state that the purpose of your testimony is to compare the risk and burden of piloting TOTE ships to -- I'm quoting page 1 of your testimony -- "vessels for which Puget Sound Pilots typically provide pilotage services."

Is that a fair characterization of the purpose of your testimony?
A. Yes.
Q. And you'd agree, wouldn't you, that Puget Sound Pilots provide pilotage services to hundreds, if not thousands, of different vessels per year; is that true?
A. I don't know the number, but it's probably between 100 and a thousand, yes.
Q. Okay. Can we pull back up IC-15, please.

And you would agree, while Mr. Crandall's pulling that up, Captain Loftfield, that the ships that PSP pilots, they're a range of different types of vessels, from yachts to bulkers to container ships, passenger vessels, Ro-Ros, et cetera; right?
A. That's correct.
Q. Okay. And wouldn't you also agree that these ships vary widely in terms of their size, their configurations, their handling characteristics that are unique to each ship?
A. Certainly.

MR. BLOCK: Objection, Your Honor. This is getting into, again, lack of foundation. And beyond the scope of Captain Loftfield's testimony.

MR. BRICKENSTEIN: Your Honor, the subject of his testimony is the claim that the TOTE ships ought to be comparable to a, quote/unquote, "typical vessel" that PSP pilots. And the purpose of this line of questioning is to establish that that's an artificial construct.

JUDGE HOWARD: I'm going to allow the question.

MR. BRICKENSTEIN: Thank you.
BY MR. BRICKENSTEIN:
Q. Captain Loftfield, I'll just re-ask it.

Wouldn't you agree that these ships vary widely in terms of their size, configurations, and handling characteristics that are unique to each ship?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. So wouldn't you acknowledge, then, that making generalized comparisons between TOTE ships and a hypothetical, quote/unquote, "typical vessel" is not really a valid exercise?
A. No, I wouldn't. I would say that I could compare the vessel that $I$ work on, the Orca class vessel, to any other vessel that you have.
Q. Right. But you've attempted to draw comparisons, and you've said that the TOTE ships ought to be charged pilotage -- ought to be the only ships charged pilotage based on their GRT on grounds that they're better handling and less risky than a, quote/unquote, "typical vessel."

But what does that mean? A container ship --1,200-foot container ship or a 200 -foot yacht; right?
A. The Orca class vessels are head and shoulders above almost all other vessels in their handling characteristics.
Q. We'll talk about that in another moment.

But you state in your testimony that you've been
piloting TOTE ships into and out of the port of Alaska since 1998. Is that when you joined TOTE through your -- through your own company?
A. That would be correct.
Q. Okay. Actually, let me -- let me break for just a second before $I$ continue with that line of questioning.

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                                As a -- you have a federal pilot's license;
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        correct?
    A. Yes.
Q. Do you hold any state pilot's license?
A. No.
Q. Okay. So just to be clear, as a matter of law, Captain Loftfield, you're not permitted to pilot any foreign flag vessels; is that true?
A. That's -- I am not permitted to pilot, is that what you're saying?
Q. That's exactly what I'm asking.
A. Okay. I mean, my license is for more than just piloting. My license would allow me to be a ship's master on a foreign flag vessel. But a vessel that was required --
Q. No, it would not.
A. A vessel -- a vessel that was required to have a state pilot by law would have to have a state pilot,
not a federal pilot only.
Q. Right. And that's pilotage -- the reason state pilot's licenses are required is because there are certain skills and training and education that goes into obtaining a state pilot's license that you don't have just simply by having a master's license; right?
A. No. I have all the skills that a state pilot has. I do not have the state license because I have not sat for the state exam.
Q. Okay. So in the 25 years since 1998 that you've been with TOTE, has that been -- has your employment exclusively been with TOTE?
A. As a pilot, I've exclusively worked for TOTE. Yes.
Q. Okay. So fair to say, then, for the past 25 years, quarter century, you have not piloted any ship other than TOTE ships; is that true?
A. Any large commercial ships. I have only piloted the TOTE ships.
Q. Okay.
A. Yeah.
Q. You've never held a Washington State pilot's license; right?
A. No.
Q. You've never been a member of the Puget Sound Pilots; right?
A. No.
Q. So wouldn't you acknowledge that, apart from the TOTE ships, you have no personal knowledge of the individual ships or their characteristics that PSP pilots on a day-to-day basis?
A. Every ship that I've been master of I've had to supervise whatever pilot, be it a state pilot, a federal pilot, a pilot in a foreign country. I have the ultimate responsibility as the ship's master, and I have to supervise and keep a really close eye on what the pilots are doing and take the ship away from them, if necessary.

So I have plenty of experience on the pilotage where I was the person responsible in a large assortment of vessels and a large assortment of ports and places around the world.
Q. Thank you, Captain Loftfield. And I appreciate that.

But it is a little bit different from what I was asking.

What I'm saying is, for the past quarter century, you've only been aboard the TOTE ships. So you don't really have any knowledge of what ships PSP is piloting -- specific ships $P S P$ is piloting on $a$ day-to-day basis, let alone --

MR. BRICKENSTEIN: Your Honor, were you...

JUDGE HOWARD: I'm sorry. I just -- I feel like there is someone who needs to mute their line. Ryan or Courtney, could you look into people who need to be muted, please? Sorry about that, Mr. Brickenstein. Please proceed. MR. BRICKENSTEIN: No. Thank you, Your Honor. I appreciate that.

BY MR. BRICKENSTEIN:
Q. I just want to confirm, Captain Loftfield, because while I appreciate your answer, it wasn't really directed at my question.

The subject matter of your testimony is the supposed comparability between the TOTE ships and various ships that PSP pilots.

And what I'm saying is -- and I'm asking if you're agreeing with me, that over the past quarter century, you don't have experience piloting any ship other than TOTE ships and therefore can't make a comparison to any vessel, let alone the, quote/unquote, "typical vessel" that Puget Sound Pilots are piloting on a day-to-day basis.

Isn't that true?
A. No, it's not true. It is true that I have not piloted any other ships. However -- in the last 25 years. However, I have come in and out of Puget

Sound on a regular basis. I have been up on the bridge and seen the Puget Sound piloting that they're doing. I know all of the types of traffic that come in and out. I talk to a lot of the pilots. I also know a lot about -- as the ship's master, I've been in and out of Puget Sound. And the fact is that other than the part of the statement where you say $I$ have not piloted any other ship, the rest of it I have to disagree with.
Q. Okay. Thank you. When you -- I want to ask you a quick question about the port of Alaska, which is where you pilot the TOTE ships; correct?
A. That would be the Port of Anchorage. That is not the port of Alaska.
Q. Thanks for the clarification.

When you --
A. There are many ports in Alaska.
Q. Okay. And when you approach the Port of Anchorage aboard the TOTE ships, are you traveling forward or backwards, bow first or stern first?
A. Well, for the most part, we're trying to come in going forward. But because there is such great tide and so much current in the port of Alaska, that would -- that means we always have to face into the way the current is coming. And we can only dock one
side up there.
Q. Right.
A. We do have to go -- we do have to use astern as we're approaching the dock.
Q. You do approach the dock astern?
A. Astern through the water. In other words, the fact is that we're backing into a current. We can be. We try to avoid it because it -- you know, we'd like to avoid it, but we can't always avoid it.
Q. You're aware that when the TOTE ships come into port in Puget Sound, they -- they dock in the Blair Waterway and that Puget Sound pilots have to navigate the ships traveling astern for approximately one mile; correct?
A. That's correct. Although I don't think it's mostly -- I think it's mostly less than a mile. But anyway, it doesn't really matter. We back into the waterway. Yes.
Q. And there's no comparable transit or maneuver to that in the Port of Anchorage, is there? You're not traveling astern for a mile or close to a mile, are you?
A. If we're trying to back -- if we're trying to stem a current that's on the stern, we would be backing, and even though we wouldn't move over to ground, we would
be moving through the water. And it could be -depending on the strength of the current, it could be a mile through the water. Yeah.
Q. Okay. So based on your experience doing that, I mean, wouldn't you agree with Captain Klapperich that having a bow thruster would be a critical aid to maneuverability while traveling astern?
A. Yes and no. And the reason $I$ say that is because a tug can do whatever the bow thruster can do. And the ships I've had with bow thrusters, the bow thruster doesn't always respond when you want it. And in that case, you're going to have to get ahold of a tug anyway. So although the bow thruster would make things easier, the dependability of bow thrusters, particularly in the waters up in Cook Inlet where it's really silty and there's ice for a large part of the year, the bow thruster would not be effective as a tug. A tug would be a much more effective tool.
Q. How about in Puget Sound? I mean, a bow thruster is very helpful to Puget Sound pilots navigating astern in constricted waterways, isn't it?
A. It is. If it's working properly.
Q. And I think Captain Klapperich testified to this. But the TOTE ships don't have bow thrusters, do they?
A. He testified to that, yes.
Q. Do you agree with him?
A. Of course I agree with him. They don't have bow thrusters. The decision was made when the ships were built to -- to not put bow thrusters in, in part because of how hard they are to maintain and keep reliable. And that it's safer to go with the tugs than to try to trust a bow thruster in a -- in a tricky situation.
Q. Captain Loftfield, it's true, isn't it, that pilots, when you're piloting a ship, you're piloting the entire ship above and below the waterline, not just the cargo carrying spaces; right?
A. Yes.
Q. And during your career, you've -- you've sailed both domestically and on international commercial voyages; true?
A. Yes.
Q. Now, at the risk of maybe stating the obvious -- but I bring it up because TOTE's raised it as an issue. A vessel's physical size doesn't change depending on whether it's sailing on a domestic or a foreign voyage, does it?
A. No.
Q. Okay. And similarly, a vessel's risk profile, its maneuverability or the difficulty of piloting a
particular vessel, none of that's determined based on whether the voyage is domestic or international, is it?
A. No.
Q. Okay. So I want you to assume for me, for the moment, that pilotage rates, or at least the tonnage component, is a function of the vessel's size as a proxy for the difficulty and risk of piloting a particular ship.

Wouldn't you agree that reducing rates to a ship, pilotage rates to a ship just because it's sailing on a domestic rather than foreign voyage is discriminatory?

MR. BLOCK: Object. That's outside of his scope. Lack of foundation.

JUDGE HOWARD: I will grant the objection because I don't believe that tariff design and issues along those lines were a part of Captain Loftfield's testimony.

MR. BRICKENSTEIN: Thank you, Your Honor. And I don't have any further questions.

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Do we have any redirect?

MR. BLOCK: Just -- I just wanted to clarify with a quick question on redirect.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MR. BLOCK:
Q. Captain Loftfield, you described your experience coming -- on frequent voyages coming into and out of the Puget Sound region on a variety of vessels. Did you mean to say that those were on a variety of vessels, some of which might be owned by TOTE and some of which -- in fact, many of which, were not owned by TOTE?
A. Other than the TOTE vessels, $I$ have been in and out of Puget Sound a fair number of times. And they -you know, on non-TOTE vessels, yeah.
Q. "A fair number of times," meaning that you have experience on non-Ro-Ro vessels, some of which --
A. Right.
Q. -- owned by TOTE, some of which not?
A. Yeah.
Q. On many occasions throughout your career?
A. Well, not as frequently as I've been in and out on TOTE vessels. I mean, probably over 90 percent of my trips in and out of Puget Sound have been on TOTE vessels.

MR. BLOCK: All right. Thank you.
THE WITNESS: Yeah.
JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Do we have any
questions from the bench for this witness?
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: No, Your Honor.
COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: No, Your Honor. Thank you.

CHAIR DANNER: No, Your Honor. Thank you.
JUDGE HOWARD: All right.
Captain Loftfield, thank you for your testimony. You are excused.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.
JUDGE HOWARD: Our next witness on the order of presentation would be Sean McCarthy. But I believe we conferred about this and McCarthy is only available tomorrow, not today.

So we would be proceeding next with Mitchell Stoller.

MR. HAGLUND: That's right.
Mitchell, do you want to move to the witness chair?

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Mr. Stoller, if you could please raise your right hand and I'll swear you in.

Captain Mitchell Stoller, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

THE WITNESS: Yes.

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you.
Mr. Haglund, would you please introduce the witness.

MR. HAGLUND: Yes.
Captain Stoller, could you briefly describe your maritime experience?

THE WITNESS: Yes. I'm Captain
Mitchell Stoller. I work for the maritime academy.
I graduated valedictorian 1975. At 20 years old, I got a third mate's unlimited license, went to work for Exxon Shipping Company U.S.A. I was there approximately two years. Became a second mate -second mate, at 22 years old. Got one year of sea time. Became the youngest chief mate in modern history at 24 years old.

So from 24 years old, as a chief mate, to then I was appointed permanent master and sailed as a master at 29 years old. Youngest captain at Exxon since World War II. I was there until I was approximately 32,33 years old. Became an LA Harbor pilot approximately two and a half years.

After that, I've been a maritime consultant for shipping companies. I've written safety manuals for Arco Marine, West Coast Shipping, State of Washington procedures. I've been on three separate boards
approved through the White House, the Navigation Safety Advisory Council appointed by Federico Peña. Twice I was on the Towing Safety Advisory Council, appointed by two separate directors of Homeland Security. I've done many separate safety projects around my curriculum vitae.

MR. HAGLUND: Did you prepare both original
testimony and rebuttal testimony in this rate proceeding?

THE WITNESS: Yes.
MR. HAGLUND: Is it true and accurate to the best of your knowledge?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.
MR. HAGLUND: I tender the witness for cross-examination.

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you. PMSA, you may proceed.

MS. DeLAPPE: Thank you, Your Honor.
CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MS. DeLAPPE:
Q. Good afternoon, Captain Stoller.
A. Good afternoon.
Q. Could you please turn to your testimony, Exhibit MSS-01T, and specifically to page 6. While you're doing that, just as a general
matter, you testified on vessel risks in the pilotage space?
A. Oh, yes. I've done risk assessment cases for approximately 30 years. I've been a guest speaker at the --
Q. Mr. Stoller, that's a little beyond what I was asking, and I do have very limited time with you today.
A. I thought you wanted my background in risk assessment.
Q. That is not -- no. So try to listen carefully to the question, please.

If you look on page 6 at line 3, you pointed to a 2020 report by The International Group of P\&I Clubs as, quote, one of the most significant reports addressing this topic; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And if you look a little further down to line 16, you testified that the report found that there were 1,046 incidents that resulted in liabilities in excess of 1.82 billion during 20 years; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. What makes this report so significant? If I could just have a brief answer on that.
A. It's significant, with the advent of larger ships and
all this equipment on board, that incidents still happen and they're growing.
Q. Does this report also have credibility because the P\&I club sources are reliable sources for this type of data?
A. It has credibility for what's in the report.
Q. Thank you. If you could turn to the report itself, Exhibit MSS-03, and I would ask you to turn to page 5. And you'll see on that page Table 1.
A. Okay.
Q. Are you there?
A. Yes.
Q. Great.

So this table shows the cost of vessel incidents that $P \& I$ clubs covered from 1999 to -- through 2018; right?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you see in this table that the single incident with the highest cost of vessels worldwide was over $\$ 300$ million in 2007?

Let me amend my answer slightly.
In 2007, you see that the total cost was 300 million, a little over 300 million. And you happen to know that that is a single incident that occurred in 2007?

1 A. Yes.
2 Q. Okay. The P\&I clubs cover the claims arising from
A. I believe they did.
Q. Thank you.

Let's turn to page 15 of the report.
I should say page 15 of the exhibit. It's actually page 29 of the report that I'm looking at. So it's on the right-hand side.

And do you see there that it says, the title of the page, "Incidents by Country and Port"?
A. Yes.
Q. I direct you to look at Table 8, "Incidents by Port."

Puget Sound is not on the list; correct?
A. I believe that's correct.

1 Q. Would you agree that that is because Puget Sound has had fewer than three significant incidents in the last 20 years?
A. 20 years from now? From today?
Q. Excuse me. This report -- Captain Stoller, this report covers 20 years, as stated in your own testimony; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Thank you. And so that means that the Puget Sound has had fewer than three significant incidents in the 20 years covered by this report; correct?
A. Correct.
Q. Okay. Do you see on the "Incidents by Port," New Orleans?
A. If you can point it out, please.
Q. It's about -- its No. 4 down on the "Incidents by Port" table. It's the fourth one down.
A. Thank you. I see that. Yes.
Q. Okay. And that's because it had 20 incidents?
A. Yes.
Q. And do you see, also, Mississippi River is high on the list, just a few -- farther down, with 11 incidents?
A. Yes.
Q. Now, according to other witnesses in this case, many
of the highest paid pilots in the country are in New Orleans and on the Mississippi River.

Are you able to conclude anything from this table that would establish correlation between pilot pay and the number of incidents in any specific pilotage ground?
A. The correlation between pay and incidents, no.

MS. DeLAPPE: Thank you. I have no further questions.

## REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. HAGLUND:
Q. So staying with this International Group of P\&I Clubs report, could we return to page 5. And if you could, blow up Table 1.

Captain Stoller, if you look at the year that Ms. DeLappe was questioning you about, which is 2007, there's a -- the second column shows number of incidents.

And what's the -- what is the number in that column?
A. 57.
Q. It's not number -- it's not one; correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And do they -- does this table use the total cost and the number of incidents to derive an average cost per
incident in each year?
A. Yes.
Q. And in 2007, what was the average cost per incident among the 57 that made up over $\$ 300$ million?
A. Over $\$ 5$ million.
Q. Okay. Now, is it fair to say that during your career you sailed as a captain into ports on all coasts of the United States, West Coast, Gulf Coast, East Coast?
A. Yes.
Q. And could you -- you were asked questions about this report that you contend shows that the risks of pilotage are persistent and growing. And I would like to ask you some follow-up questions related to that.

What would you -- how would you describe, based on your experience as a pilot, the list of factors that create potential risk during a pilotage assignment?
A. May I articulate what they are?
Q. Sure. That's my question.
A. You have several. You have vessels not following the rules of the road. You have larger ships. Channels are not getting wider. Ships are deeper; less under-keel clearance. You have ships -- basically
less room to navigate, less time to react to an error. You have personal watercraft in the waterways. You have fishing vessels in the channels. You have fatigue of the crew. You have helms that may oversteer, you have helms that may be a poor steerer. You have the helms that may miss an order. You have engines and bells that might not be executed properly. You can have engine failure. You can have rudder failure. You can have rudders that are sluggish, radar failure, a variable pitch propeller go out, gyro error, rate of turn indicator not working, sail effect of the vessel, anchor let go underway, microclimates, hail storm, wind gusts, sudden squall, fog, tides, currents, total electrical failure of the vessel, out failure going out, possible fire in the vessel, human error.
Q. So just to make sure the record is clear, when you use the term "sail effect," what does that refer to?
A. Sail effect is the wind on the side shell of the ship, which is the distance from the water up the surface to the side of the vessel, and affects the vessel.
Q. And the larger the ship, the greater the sail effect?
A. Yes. It would be the exposure to the hull.

And also, I may not have said that, when I was a
pilot, the ships may be 8-, 900-feet-long container ships. Now they're 12-, 1300. The rudders are not getting bigger. The propeller's not getting bigger. So the water going through the thrusts of the propeller, they're harder to handle.
Q. So as the rudders on these larger ships have gotten smaller, it reduces their maneuverability?
A. Effectiveness of the vessel. And since you have a larger vessel and you have a vessel coming into a dock with one vessel on each side of other docks, you have a narrowness of the water you can use for that vessel. So you have less time to react to any one of these things that can go wrong in the human error chain. The vessel can get out of the channel. A vessel gets out of the channel, the Army Corp of Engineers doesn't guarantee what's outside the channel as far as depth and existence of rocks or anchors.

MS. DeLAPPE: Judge Howard, I hesitate to interrupt anybody. But I'm really struggling to see how this is within the scope of my cross-examination topics. At all.

JUDGE HOWARD: I am going to agree with -with that objection. I believe that the cross was focused on more of the incident reporting and the $P \& I$
club report rather than the mechanics.
MR. HAGLUND: Understood, Your Honor. I'll
conclude. No further questions.
JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you.
Do we have any questions from the bench for this witness?

CHAIR DANNER: No, Your Honor.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: No, Your Honor.
JUDGE HOWARD: Captain Stoller, thank you for your testimony. You are excused.

Our next witness is Captain Carlson.
All right. Captain Carlson, if you would please raise your right hand, I'll swear you in.

Captain Ivan Carlson, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

THE WITNESS: I do.
JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you.
Mr. Haglund, would you please introduce the witness.

MR. HAGLUND: Captain Carlson, what's your position with Puget Sound Pilots?

THE WITNESS: I'm the president of Puget Sound Pilots at this time.

MR. HAGLUND: And how long have you been
licensed?
THE WITNESS: 17 years, about.
MR. HAGLUND: Did you prepare original and rebuttal testimony in this rate case?

THE WITNESS: I did.
MR. HAGLUND: Is it true and accurate to the best of your knowledge?

THE WITNESS: Yes.
MR. HAGLUND: I tender the witness for cross.

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Ms. DeLappe, you may proceed.

CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MS. DeLAPPE:
Q. And if $I$ could just ask, Captain Carlson, that you speak up a little bit. I saw that the court reporter was struggling a little.

Good afternoon.
A. Hello.
Q. I'd like to start by picking up where we left off from the prior rate case.

So if you could please turn to Exhibit WTB-18X, which is the final order in the prior rate case.
A. Order 09?
Q. Yes. Order 09.

1 A. Okay. What page?
A. I'm there. is completed."
Q. It's WTB-18X and the page number is 65. And specifically, I would like to look at paragraph 200, where you will see a summary of some of your testimony that you gave to the Commission in 2019.

Let me know when you're there, please.
Q. Okay. I'm just going to quote right now.
"Additionally, Captain Carlson argues that the mandatory rest period exacerbates the demand for callbacks and results in increased cumulative pilot fatigue from ongoing interruptions of respite time."
"Captain Carlson asserts that accepting" callbacks -- "accepting a callback assignment will disrupt a pilot's off-duty time by nearly two days due to factors such as proper rest prior to accepting the assignment, average assignment time, and the mandatory ten-hour rest period after the assignment

And if you can turn back now to page 18 in the same document, paragraph 47. And I'll just say it says that "The act," referring to the pilotage act, "also provides for mandatory rest periods for pilots." And it describes some of those rules.

And if you see at the bottom of page 18, the
footnotes, 65 through 67 for that paragraph, that cites a statute, RCW 88-16-103.

So finally the question.
You are familiar with this statute, aren't you?
A. Yes.
Q. And it was adopted in 2019?
A. Yes.
Q. Could you please now turn to Exhibit IC-26X. And those are slides -- the title of the slides is "Presentation in Support of WAC 363-116-065"?
A. Yes.
Q. And that's a presentation that $P S P$ made to the BPC in July of 2019; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And so if you can go to page 4 of the exhibit.

And could you just confirm for me, PSP adopted an eight-hour rest rule and the three-and-out rest rule in 2015; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Thank you.

And on the next page, in 2018, the BPC adopted policies that are the same as what the legislature adopted in that statute in 2019; correct?
A. In 28 -- excuse me, what year are you saying the BPC adopted the policies that are in the statute?

1 Q. Do you -- do you see the first bullet point on page 5? It says "2018 BPC Policies" --
A. Yes.
Q. -- "2019 legislation"?
A. Yes.
Q. And then it has the ten-hour minimum rest rule, the 13-hour limit on multiple harbor shifts, and the three-and-out rule; correct?
A. Yes. This occurred in October, near the end of October in 2018.
Q. In 2018. Thank you. Make sure not to drop your voice for the transcript. Thank you.

Let's turn now then to Exhibit JR-06, please. And that is the BPC annual report for 2021.

And if you can turn to page 8 of that exhibit. COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Ms. DeLappe, could you tell me, JR, whose testimony is this, please? MS. DeLAPPE: Jordan Royer. COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. Thank you. MS. DeLAPPE: Thank you.

BY MS. DeLAPPE:
Q. And, Captain Carlson, are you there?
A. Yes.
Q. Thank you.

So on page 8 of the 2021 BPC report, it provides
a summary of regulations that were adopted during the year; right?
A. Yes.
Q. And one of those it describes is the new rule for WAC 363-116-081. Quote, "This new rule codified that pilots have a mandatory rest period of at least ten hours, with the opportunity for eight hours of uninterrupted sleep, after the completion of an assignment. In addition, this rule defines multiple assignments within a harbor area and codifies and defines the existing practice of Puget Sound Pilots to receive a mandatory rest period after three consecutive night assignments." Right?
A. Yes. But to clarify, it had an effective date of $4 / 19$-- it was adopted, but with an effective date of 4/19/21.
Q. But you provided testimony to this Commission, the UTC, advising about these new rest rule factors in the prior rate case. And those were adopted in 2018 and 2019; correct?
A. I provided testimony -- the rest rules had changed, yes. And that there is a significant difference between the RCW and WAC in that -- in that how the rules were written around the RCW didn't take effect until April of 2019. This -- this impacted the three-and-out and it impacted cancellations when those rules took effect in April of 2021.
Q. So the BPC annual report there says the new rule codified these rest rules.
A. In April of 2021.
Q. And those rest rules, as I've just discussed in your previous testimony a few minutes ago, there were some rest rules by PSP policy dating back to 2015, admittedly some -- not the same exact ones, right, but somewhat the same, somewhat similar; would you agree with me on that?
A. Somewhat similar. Yes.
Q. Okay. So by the time the BPC codified the statute in this rule, $P S P$ had been implementing the safety rules in its operations for at least two years; right?
A. With some differences.
Q. Essentially similar, could we agree on that?
A. Well, there were differences. I'm not sure we can or not. But we did have a three-and-out rule and we did have 13-hour multiple harbor shifts. And we did have a ten-hour rest period. We can agree on that.
Q. Thank you. That's great.

Let's look next at your testimony, if you can turn to your rebuttal testimony, Exhibit IC-08T. And specifically if you can turn to page 5.

1 A. Okay.
A. Yes.
Q. If you can go down to line 18, your testimony here is about several factors that could have contributed to the noted increase in delays.

And you're talking there about what period?
A. 2021 versus 2019, which is a table that PMSA produced at the top of the page.
Q. So right below that you say, I'll quote you, "I would also highlight significant regulation changes in WAC 363-116-081 that occurred in early 2021. In 2021, rest rules were modified to require a pilot to obtain ten hours of rest following a canceled assignment."
"Prior to 2021, a pilot could be dispatched for assignment" -- "for assignment immediately" after -"following a cancellation."

I'm doing a bad job reading. I'm sorry.
"Additionally in early 2021, stricter rules were enacted governing the dispatching of a pilot to three consecutive night assignments. These changes reduced pilot availability for fatigue management reasons and were enacted by rule or law."

More or less what you said, no?
Q. In other words, one of the reasons delays increased significantly is because pilot availability suffered
since 2021?
A. Pilot availability has suffered since 2015.
Q. But here in your testimony that we reviewed a moment ago on page 5, line 18, you said that the increase in delays that you were focused on was 2021 compared to 2019 .

Did I mishear that?
A. No. But did you ask me if pilot delays have existed since -- in 2021 and -- or I mean, if pilot shortage was in place in 2021, and I clarified that it's been -- we've been short a pilot since 2015.
Q. I think the question perhaps was not phrased as well as it could have been. The focus of my question was meant to be on the reasons delays increased significantly. And as you are testifying about since -- and so pilot availability is what you're pointing to; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And we're talking about the increase, on that page, between 2019 and 2021?
A. Yes.
Q. All right. We're on the same page now.

And was it significant regulation changes, those are your words, that reduced pilot availability -- it was those changes that reduced pilot availability
by -- by -- I mean, I guess by how much are you saying that they reduced -- did those changes reduce pilot availability from 2019 to 2021?
A. Okay. Maybe I can say this, that in 2021 there were 217 vessels that canceled. In 2019, there were 120. So that's, like, an 80 percent difference. And now in 2019, pilots could still go right to work after a cancellation under certain circumstances. In 2021, they could not. It required an immediate ten-hour reset. So that had a significant impact.

In 2019, a three-and-out meant -- a three-and-out period began at -- at travel time, not at call time. In 2021 -- in April in 2021, when the Commission adopted -- or set the WAC, the three-and-out period began at call time, which was a two-hour difference in time. Now we were able to -- because we reduced the call time on nighttime assignments, that had a positive impact. But nevertheless, the three-and-outs were significant in 2021.
Q. Captain Carlson, could you please look at the bottom of page 5, at line 19, where you say, "I would first state my opinion that the system suffered from the same shortage of pilots in 2019 and 2021."
A. That is true.
Q. So I'm having some trouble reconciling these two
points.
On the one hand you're saying if the system has the same number of working pilots and the regulatory change is basically codifying an existing law that had already been on the books since 2019, how are these the primary contributing factors to increase in delays that you're talking about here?
A. Well, first of all, look at the table at the top of 20 -- the top of that page. And that's including the president in 2021. That -- I mean, this is -- our problem is the playing fast and loose with the numbers. We didn't have 49.6 working pilots. We had 48.6.

So they aren't the same.
Q. Captain Carlson, could you turn to the next page?
A. Yes.
Q. Page 6. And you identify there another primary contributing factor there, starting at line 3.

And that is that a primary contributing factor to the increase in delays was a change in how PSP logs delays?
A. Yes.
Q. And so you said, also, "For many years prior to 2021, PSP dispatchers exercised discretion in how delays were reported in our system. Generally, the
dispatchers would log a delay only if it caused a major impact on vessel scheduling, and this determination was left to the discretion of the individual dispatcher. Delays occurred in 2019 and earlier that were not recorded by our dispatchers early in 2021.
"After I became president, I requested that our dispatch team change their recording practice to log each and every delay, regardless of its impact on vessel scheduling. This more expansive recording practice certainly contributed to the increase in delays."

So was your testimony that delays occurred in 2019, earlier, that were not recorded?
A. It is. I can tell you how I discovered they weren't being reported if you'd like.
Q. Do you have any documentation of -- about that discovery?
A. No, I do not. Other than my word and the word of other dispatchers.
Q. Do you have -- can you tell us what the dispatcher practice was between 2019 and 2020? I feel like we're missing a couple years here.
A. I can't tell you exactly what their practice was because I wasn't president. It was only while I was
in the office as president that a dispatcher said to me, "You know, Ivan, we don't record all delays."

And then I said, "Well, do that."
Q. So -- and Captain Carlson, you weren't president in 20 -- before 2019, but you testified about what occurred before -- up until 2019 or before 2019; correct?
A. As far as the rest rules you mean, shortage of pilots? Or what are you --
Q. So I'm looking at your testimony on page 6. And you said that -- what $I$ just read to you, "delays occurred in 2019 and earlier that were not recorded by our dispatchers." And then we jump to 2021 in your testimony.

How is it that you know what happened in 2019 and earlier, but you don't know what happened in those two missing years?
A. In 2020? Well, 2021 was a one-off and I don't think there was many delays. So it wasn't quite the issue that it would have been in '19 or that it was in '21 or that it is in ' 22 .
Q. Could you please turn to Exhibit BV-3X. And that's for Brett Valentine. So that's the -- some discovery responses of $P S P$ dispatcher Valentine.
A. Yes.
Q. And please turn to page 20.

Are you there?
A. I am.
Q. Okay. Do you see his response there? He says, "In 2019 and 2020, there was no PSP policy or standard practice to record all ship delays. That changed in 2021, per oral instructions from PSP president, Captain Ivan Carlson."

Do you agree that there was no PSP or standard practice for recording ship delays in 2019 or 2020?
A. I agree that there was no specific instructions. And now you make me -- I haven't even -- I should probably formalize my instructions in a document. But anyway, yes. I agree.
Q. Okay. So if we asked for any document that had a policy or a standard for PSP now for before 2021, we wouldn't find that?
A. Yes.
Q. And your change in how delays were logged was oral only?
A. Yes. With each of the dispatchers.
Q. Could you look on the next page, page 21. It's a PMSA Data Request 680 and Dispatcher Valentine's response there.

He says, "These delays were omitted simply due to
lack of recognition of the importance of an accurate accounting of delays."
A. Yes.
Q. Do you -- do you agree that's why the delays were omitted?
A. I think that's probably why most of them were omitted, yes. I'm not sure if others -- I'm not sure if that encapsulates all of the reasons. I think it does. But $I$ want to -- I'm not sure.
Q. Do you think that there was involved in that lack of recognition of the importance, that there was some indifference to the need for accurate information with respect to delays?
A. No. I think most of the delays are negotiated with the customers, with the agents. And so if one of our dispatcher calls an agent and says, hey, we're not going to be able to make that 1400 job, we can make it 1500. And the agent says, okay. In the past, that wasn't recorded, but now they're recorded. So they just didn't realize -- they -- if the agent says, yeah, no problem, they didn't think it was that big of a deal. But now they know.
Q. Could you please turn to Exhibit IC-29X.
A. IC-29.
Q. And this is the Puget Sound pilotage district
activity report that you'll -- you'll see a series of monthly activity reports.
A. Right.
Q. PSP files these with the BPC every month; right?
A. Yes.
Q. And then the BPC provides these to its Commissioners and to the public and stakeholders; right?
A. We provide them to the Commissioners, to the Commission, they distribute them.
Q. And they distribute them to the public and to stakeholders; right?
A. Yeah. I think they just put it on their website. But, yeah.
Q. So if you look at what it has here on this first page, that's for December 2019; right?
A. Yes.
Q. If you look at the top half of the page, do you see where it says, "Assignments delayed due to unavailable rested pilot," and it says No. 5; right?
A. I do.
Q. And total delay time, 11.5 hours.
A. I see it.
Q. According to your testimony and the response of Mr. Valentine, should we presume that these numbers are not accurate?

1 A. It's hard for me to know. I don't think -- if they didn't record them at the time, they're gone.

They're not recorded anymore. I mean, if they weren't on record, they're not -- they're not on record.
Q. So PSP did not recognize the importance of an accurate accounting of its activities and submissions to the State?
A. Yeah. Yeah. They negotiated with the agents. The agents said no problem. So it was -- yeah.
Q. But you don't actually know what the reasons were behind which ones were recorded and which ones were not in each instance, do you?
A. No.
Q. Can you turn to page 3. You can see that there's a report for January 2019.
A. Yes.
Q. And so we should also presume that these could be inaccurate?
A. They could be.
Q. And your answer would be the same for all of the reports in 2019?
A. Yes.
Q. So we also have exhibits for 2017 and 2018. Those are IC-27X and IC-28X. Should we also presume -- you
don't have to pull them up. Should we just presume that they would not be reliable for those two factors?
A. The delays?
Q. The same two things we're looking at, the assignments delayed due to unavailable rested pilot and the total delay time.
A. Yes. I would assume that they may not be 100 percent accurate.
Q. Does the PSP president review these reports before they are submitted to the BPC every month?
A. Yes.
Q. Could you please turn to --
A. Excuse me.
Q. -- Exhibit IC-25X?
A. Can I back up that answer? I, as president, review them every month. I'm not sure what was done before me. But I, as president, since I took over in January of '21, do it every month.
Q. Thank you.

If you could please turn to Exhibit IC-25X. This is your testimony from the prior rate case. So you can see there it's from 2019.

And if you can scroll to -- or I guess flip pages to page 7.
A. Page 7. Okay.
Q. Now --
A. Excuse me, Ms. DeLappe. Are you referring to the document page 7 or are you referring to the upper right-hand labeling page?
Q. The upper right-hand label. Thank you. Exhibit page 7. Good clarification.

If you look at line 14.
A. Okay.
Q. And I actually should -- it must be actually in the document. Yes, you are right. It's the document page 7, exhibit page 9.

So if you see there at line 14 you testified, quote, "Delays awaiting pilots have not been common historically because of our heavy reliance on callbacks. In fact, in recent years, PSP completed over 99.9 percent of vessel movements on time.
"Unfortunately, starting in 2018, we have had an insufficient number of active working pilots due to a variety of circumstances and were simply unable to match our previous success rate of moving ships at their requested order time."

Can -- and if you look now, let's see, page -the next page at line 10. You testified that PSP had 70 delays in 2018. And you also quantified the delays in 2019 through September 30th of the year as 72; right?
A. That's correct.
Q. So if you could, then, please turn to Exhibit $21 X$. Those are UTC Staff data requests to PSP. And on pages 1 and 2 of that document, do you see that UTC Staff asked you to demonstrate the basis for your claims regarding the number of delays experienced in 2018, 2019? And just to clarify, as you can see from the date prepared, this was all in the context of the prior rate case.
A. Yes.
Q. And you responded ship delay logs, basically; right?
A. Yes.
Q. All right. And if we scroll down -- or flip pages to starting with page 3, are those the ship delay logs that you were referring to?
A. Yes.
Q. Given your earlier testimony, can you assure anyone here of the accuracy of these ship delay logs?
A. No.
Q. Do you know, then, whether these logs included the same information as PSP reported to the BPC in their monthly activity reports for 2018 and 2019?
A. Excuse me. I misstated something. I can verify that
those delays that are logged in there are accurate. I can't verify that there weren't other delays.
Q. Understood.

And do you know whether these logs would match the numbers that were provided in the monthly activity reports to the BPC for 2018 and 2019?
A. I -- they most likely did. I -- I can't -- I can't do the math right now; right? But I'm assuming they did.
Q. Would it be fair to say that your prior testimony in the prior rate case, that PSP's historic service reliability of 99.9 percent was also likely unreliable?
A. Yes.
Q. If you could please turn back to the Order 09 in the last rate case. That's Exhibit WTB-18X. And going back to page 65. This time, paragraph 199. And I will read from that if you're ready.
A. Yeah. Go ahead.
Q. "PSP witness Captain Carlson testifies that PSP is obligated to move ships on time and without delay when possible, stating that, historically, PSP's on-time vessel movement rate has been over 99.9 percent. According to Captain Carlson, however, the number of active working pilots has been
insufficient to meet PSP's previous on-time rate since 2018, resulting in PSP's increased reliance on the practice of calling back off-duty pilots to perform assignments."

If you could turn to page 73 of this same exhibit and look at paragraph 226. And I will quote here.
"Commendably, PSP has limited vessel delays despite average demand level of staffing. Captain Carlson testifies that in recent years, PSP has completed 99.9 of vessel movements on time. PMSA witness Captain Moore likewise testifies that the vessel delays are infrequent and represent less than one percent of vessel movements."

So from these two paragraphs that we just looked at, do you agree that the UTC final order relied on the representations that you made to evaluate PSP's ability to provide reliable vessel service?
A. I am not sure what they -- I don't know that they relied on these two statements. They made these two statements. But I'm not sure if they made any decisions based on these two statements.
Q. Let's go ahead and look back at the presentation that we were looking at before, Exhibit IC-26X. And specifically this time I'm looking at pages 10 and 11.

Would you agree, based on what's on those pages, that the point $P S P$ is making in those pages is that reducing delays is interconnected with and a coequal goal with managing fatigue and managing callbacks?
A. It is -- reducing delays is important. Managing callbacks is important. Safety through fatigue management as one of those -- one of the drivers in safety is probably most important. So I don't agree that they're coequal. But $I$ do agree that we do need to manage callbacks, and then, therefore, also reduce delays, which more pilots will help us do that.
Q. So on that page 11, where it has an image of a -kind of Mobius triangle; right?

So you have manage fatigue, manage callbacks and reduce delays. You're saying there's no interconnection between those three goals?
A. No. I didn't say that. I said they're --
Q. I'm checking --
A. -- they're not coequal.
Q. They're not coequal.

So given the focus, however, at some level, as shown in these slides on delays, fatigue, and callback issues in PSP's advocacy at the UTC and at the BPC, do you think it's reasonable to accept that PSP did not keep track of delayed duties simply due
to a lack of recognition of the importance of an accurate accounting of delays?
A. Yeah. That's -- that's correct.
Q. You think that's reasonable, though?
A. I will say nobody in leadership knew necessarily that the dispatchers were not reporting negotiated delays of an hour or two or whatever with the agents.

That -- we don't ask them what every phone call
they -- they were on was about. We just trust them to do their job. If an agent says, yeah, no problem, well, then you think it's no problem.

But we're now --
Q. Captain Carlson --
A. -- recording them nonetheless.
Q. So, Captain Carlson, are you familiar -- I can point you to PSP -- the tariff, the proposed tariff at Appendix B of PSP's filing. You may already be aware of Item 360, "Delay, Detention, Standby, and Other," which is at page 13.
A. Yes. I'm aware of the delay and detention.
Q. Do you agree that $P S P$ charges multiple types of delay charges at a rate which is proposed to be $\$ 270.05$ per hour?
A. Yes.
Q. So what assurance do you have for ratepayers that the charges associated with vessel delays when invoiced by PSP are accurate if you aren't able to assure regulators that your vessel delay data has been reliable and trustworthy?
A. Because we log the times and the times are -- that's a -- that's logged. The delay time is logged by the pilot. The ordered time, the departure time, and the completion time is all logged by the pilot. You have that data. And if the -- if the departure time exceeds one hour from the order time, then there's going to be a delay charge.
Q. Captain Carlson, could you turn back -- I'm going to switch topics now.

If you could turn to your rebuttal testimony, Exhibit IC-08T, page 13. On that page, you have a chart for -- that's labeled "Productivity"; right?
A. Yes.
Q. Looking at your data for 2021, because that's the test year here, you listed the number of, quote,
"fit-for-duty pilots per year," including president, as 49.14; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. If you can turn to Exhibit IC-14.

Do you have that in front of you?
A. He's pulling that up right now.

1 Q. Okay.
2 A. Okay. We have it.
3 Q. Thank you. If you can look at line 17 on that. It's
4 a spreadsheet; right?
5 A. Yes.
6 Q. So there you have Puget Sound Pilots for 2021 and you
7 list the number of pilots?
8 A. Yes.
9 Q. That number is 48.33; right?
10 A. It says 48 point -- oh, go to 2019. I'm sorry. He
11 went to -- we're on '22. Oh, no, I'm sorry. You
12

14 A. 2021, yeah. Okay.
Q. And turn to page 23, that's the special purpose financial statements for Puget Sound Pilots?
A. Yeah.
Q. And on page 23, if you look a couple -- couple lines down, No. 2, you see the number of pilots there, working pilot roster at 52.9 pilots?
A. Yeah. Ms. DeLappe, and are you aware that the working pilot roster includes pilots that no longer hold a license but are burning comp days?
Q. And I will just say, Captain Carlson, you will have an opportunity to talk more on redirect. I only have one more -- two more minutes with you.
A. Okay.
Q. So would you agree that your number of pilots that you were using for calculations for workload in Table IC-14 is -- so that's the one where you have 48.33 . That's about nine percent lower than the number of pilots the accountant is using, 52.9, for purposes of distributing revenues?
A. I am aware of that. Yes.
Q. Okay. So one last question, then, I have about PSP's management fatigue at the time of pilot dispatch.

Would PSP ever knowingly dispatch pilots to jobs in violation of the State's rest rules or any other safety regulations?
A. No.

MS. DeLAPPE: Thank you. With that, I will rest. Thank you. No further questions. JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Is there redirect?

MR. HAGLUND: Yes, Your Honor.
REDIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MR. HAGLUND:
Q. Captain Carlson, could you turn to that table in -do you have the notebooks that I could --
A. Well, this is my personal here. Here. Do you want this one?
Q. So, Captain Carlson --

MR. HAGLUND: And, Mr. Crandall, could you make sure this can be displayed on the screen for the commissioners and all others?

BY MR. HAGLUND:
Q. So if you could go to the -- you were asked about the productivity -- this is IC-08T. And the productivity table you were asked about is on page 13.

Can you pull that up? That's on page 12. This is on page 13.

And on this table, Captain Carlson, what were you trying to display here in your testimony?
A. What I wanted the Commissioners to see was a couple
of things here. The comp time job ratio. But I also wanted them to see that the average on-watch assignments -- which is key to improving efficiency, the average on-watch assignments have increased substantially in 2022 versus 2019. And those are due to a lot of the efficiency measures we implemented as a result of Order 09.
Q. And if we look at that average on-watch efficiency, is it fair to say that that's documenting for the number of fit-for-duty pilots in that year, how many assignments each pilot, on average, performed?
A. Yes. Now -- and this is -- that's the average fit-for-duty pilots per year. So, yes.
Q. And do you know approximately how much the on-watch efficiency of PSP after implementing the various efficiency measures increased between 2019 and 2022?
A. About six and a half assignments per pilot, on average.
Q. And as a percentage level of increase, what is that? Do you recall?
A. I think it's a little over five percent. Maybe six. I forget.
Q. Okay. And then if you go to page 12 , there's a table there that relates to this same issue.
A. Yes.
Q. And what were you trying to communicate, Captain Carlson, with this table?
A. I wanted the Commissioners to see we took their order serious, Order 09. And these are the measures we implemented. The -- the support is in blue for these measures. And I wanted them to see the timeline, also.
Q. And the blue bar to the right, what is being communicated there?
A. The percentage that the ballot passed by.
Q. So all of these changes in work rules, dispatch efficiencies, went out to a vote of the pilots as required by your bylaws?
A. Yes.
Q. And could you -- just for a sense of the timing, could you give the Commission the time range from the earliest efficiency rule adopted to the last one?

MS. DeLAPPE: Judge Howard, I, again, apologize for bringing an objection, but $I$ don't see how this is related to my cross at all.

JUDGE HOWARD: I'm sharing that concern. I think that the cross was primarily focused on the fatigue rules and dispatch and reporting of delays. I -- I'm worried if we go too far afield into different efficiency measures, that that is outside
the scope of the cross.
MR. HAGLUND: Well, she specifically asked about that table on page 13 regarding productivity and it's all linked to this. I only have a few more questions and one other table to cover, and then I'll be moving on. I just need two or three minutes, Your Honor, on a related topic that flows into the table she asked about.

JUDGE HOWARD: To the extent it's related to that table, I'll -- I'll see where it goes.

MR. HAGLUND: Okay.
BY MR. HAGLUND:
Q. So question, if you recall, Captain Carlson, was just what's the time frame that the adoption of these different efficiency measures unfolded over?
A. Well, it appears about one year from start to finish.
Q. And it began in -- the first one being March of $2021 ?$
A. Yeah.
Q. Less than three months after the Order 09 was issued?
A. Yes. And I would say it's not -- we're not finished. But start to this point right here.
Q. Okay. Now if we could go to page 10, there's one other table I wanted to ask you about.

This table, what does it document?
A. So of the efficiency measures, it shows how many
times we were able to use them. The key element -one of the most significant elements is the combining of harbor shifts with inter-port assignments.

Because what that means, when you see that total of 130 -- and this began in April, so like I say, we're not done. But 130 assignments times combining those harbor ships in an inter-port job would have taken 260 pilots. But instead, it took 130 pilots. That's significant.

And then the others as well. Reducing the three-and-out, that's huge. Three-and-outs kill us. And so that's really important. And they're all important anyway.
Q. Now, Captain Carlson, let me just turn to another but related topic that relates to workload.

Did you prepare a table that shows -- compares your workload to that of other pilot groups on page 15 of this -- your rebuttal testimony?
A. I did.
Q. And if we can pull that up. Same document. And just very briefly, what does it show relative to the Puget Sound Pilots compared to the -- I think it's another 12 groups to which you assembled data and compared the workload of the Puget Sound Pilots. Which, first, when you are comparing workload, what are the
components that are well known to -- to be the elements or ingredients of a pilot's workday?

MS. DeLAPPE: Judge Howard, objection. Just because we looked at something for the purpose of looking at the number of pilots, it doesn't open the door to all of this additional stuff that's completely unrelated to the topics $I$ was discussing in cross.

JUDGE HOWARD: I -- I'm going to grant the objection. I think, at this point, we are beyond the scope. We're talking about comparability to other districts, which was not raised in cross.

MR. HAGLUND: Okay. Fair enough.
BY MR. HAGLUND:
Q. There were questions about the shortage of pilots, the number of working pilots. Related question I wanted to ask you, Captain Carlson, is: For the benefit of the Commission, could you describe the components of the PSP annual work schedule that show the average PSP pilot is working more than equal amounts of time on, time off?
A. Yes, we are. In PMSA's testimony they said 177.65 . You have to add in those three PPWAs, which takes you to 180.65, then the net callback days pilots work and the off-watch meetings and the off-watch training.

And I prepared some numbers in my notes to recount those numbers if you want them.
Q. So for -- do you have the -- for 2022 , the -- you have the 177.65 on duty days for on-watch cycles; correct?
A. Yes.

MS. DeLAPPE: And objection. I did not have any cross about the number of days.

MR. HAGLUND: Your Honor, it will just take two more minutes. And this is related to the assignment issues that she raised in discussing tables. I'm almost finished with my redirect.

JUDGE HOWARD: I -- I think that this is not -- not the exact topic that she was crossing on. I think, at this point, we're talking about schedules in general and hours worked per year and shifts, and this was not the subject of cross.

MR. HAGLUND: So you're sustaining the objection?

JUDGE HOWARD: I am.
MR. HAGLUND: Okay.
JUDGE HOWARD: I don't want to draw too
strict of lines here, because I recognize some of these issues do overlap to a degree. But I do feel that talking about shifts and hours worked over the course of the year was not raised in cross. BY MR. HAGLUND:
Q. The topic of callbacks was raised. And Captain Carlson, do you consider the level of callbacks that PSP experienced in 2022 to be excessive?
A. Yes.
Q. And what's your understanding about where callbacks should be to have a well-managed pilotage system?
A. Below five percent. In B.C., it's below two and a half.
Q. And when it comes to the number of callbacks that the average PSP pilot performed in 2022, that are net of taking comp days in that year, what is that average number for 2022?
A. Six and a half.
Q. And the five percent figure, what's the basis for your position that that is where the system should be going to in terms of callback jobs by off-watch pilots?
A. It's my understanding that nowhere in the United States do pilots get called back as much as they do in Puget Sound. Dr. Czeisler recommended below five percent. He's a nationally recognized fatigue expert, and that's a good enough reason for me.

MR. HAGLUND: No further questions, Your Honor.

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you. Staff also indicated cross. MR. CALLAGHAN: Thank you, Your Honor. JUDGE HOWARD: You may proceed.

CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MR. CALLAGHAN:
Q. Good afternoon, Captain Carlson.
A. Hi.
Q. Do you have a copy of your rebuttal testimony with you? That's IC-08 -- 08T.
A. Hang on just a sec.

MR. HAGLUND: It can be put up on the screen too.

THE WITNESS: Yeah.
MR. HAGLUND: Do you have a page?
THE WITNESS: Yeah. What page?
BY MR. CALLAGHAN:
Q. Could you turn to page 24 of your rebuttal testimony and let me know when you're there.
A. Okay.
Q. All right. In this part of your testimony, you discuss the American Great Lakes Sports Association versus Schultz case; is that right?

1 A. Yes.
2 Q. All right. For the sake of convenience, I'm just going to refer to this case going forward as the Great Lakes case.

In this quote you include from the Great Lakes case, it states that the pilots in that case lost 22 percent of their members over the span of seven years, doesn't it?
A. Yes.
Q. And did you read this case in full?
A. No.
Q. No. Okay.

Do you know whether or not that decrease was a net decrease?
A. I think it was a net decrease. You know, keep in mind, Mr. -- how do I say your name? Well, anyway, I'm -- Nash, is that okay?
Q. Yes.

MR. HAGLUND: It's Callaghan.
BY MR. CALLAGHAN:
Q. Callaghan.
A. Callaghan. Keep in mind that I'm at meetings nationally with these presidents of these associations of the Great Lakes. I hear about it all the time. So I -- I'm not sure if it was a net, but

I think it was.
Q. Okay. Has there been a net decrease of pilots in PSP since the Commission set rates in the last rate case?
A. No. But there hasn't been an increase to the number of 56 that's authorized. And there are pilots on the list -- on a pilot list somewhere else. And most likely moving. This particular pilot won't let me say where because it's -- well, he won't let me say where. But we have five pilots that are wanting to go to other districts. One is going to Florida this fall to look at the different groups down there to decide where he's going to test.
Q. So, Captain Carlson, those are -- what you're discussing is something that might happen in the future; correct?
A. One of them is a definite, and one of them is a might. And then the other three are also might. You are correct.
Q. Okay. Did you read the Commission's final order in the last pilotage case, Order 09?
A. Yes.
Q. And do you recall whether or not the Great Lakes case was discussed in that order?
A. I think it was a little bit. I'm not quite sure. I know it was in one of our -- I think it was in our
post hearing brief, but $I$ forget if it was discussed in the order.
Q. Okay. Do you have a copy of Exhibit WTB-18X with you?
A. We're getting it pulled up now.

What page?
Q. So if you could turn to -- this is exhibit page 51, of the order it's page 46.
A. Okay.
Q. And I'm looking at paragraph 151.

If you could review paragraph 151 and let me know when you're finished.
A. Okay.
Q. All right. So in the previous rate case, the Commission did not find the comparison between the Great Lakes case and PSP at the time to be a persuasive comparison, did they?
A. It appears not.
Q. All right. And in -- there's been about two and a half years since that decision was entered; isn't that right?
A. Yes. I -- yeah.
Q. Okay. So is it PSP's position that there's been such a large change in the last two and a half years that the Great Lakes case is now comparable with PSP's current situation?
A. Yes. It's significant because we are not earning the DNI. And morale is -- is in the tank, and partly because of the animosity with the industry. I mean, work more, work more. No get -- I mean, industry just suggested we have -- we receive a DNI that's 15 percent below what the Commission set the DNI at last -- for 2022.

So, yeah. There's a -- look, I am not -- you go ahead. I'm going too far.
Q. I'm just asking in terms of the comparison between net decrease in pilots in the Great Lakes case versus PSP's current position.

MR. HAGLUND: Objection. I didn't hear a question there.

BY MR. CALLAGHAN:
Q. So I'm asking whether PSP's position is that, in terms of comparing a net decrease in the Great Lakes case to what PSP is experiencing now, is your argument that now these two cases are comparable?
A. It is. And the reason -- it is. It is comparable. We know that these pilots are going. There's no question that one of them is leaving for sure. We have a pilot that is hanging on to see the results of this rate case. He's burning comp days right now and
he's hanging on to see the results of this rate case. He said he'll go. And we have -- and that wasn't one of the five that I mentioned.

So, yeah, we do know.
Q. All right. But in the Great Lakes case, they had already experienced a net decrease of 22 percent; correct?
A. That's correct. But we don't want to wait until already lost the pilot. We'd like to be preemptive. MR. CALLAGHAN: All right. No further questions, Your Honor. JUDGE HOWARD: Any redirect? MR. HAGLUND: None. JUDGE HOWARD: Do we have any questions from the bench for Captain Carlson?

COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: Yes, I have a couple questions, Your Honor.

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Please proceed. COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: Captain Carlson, referring to your rebuttal testimony, which you just had I think in hand, Exhibit 5C-08T at page 18, lines 19 through 23. Are you there?

MR. HAGLUND: We just need another moment. COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: Okay. 18.

It's on the automatic tariff adjustors.

THE WITNESS: Okay.
COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: And in those lines, you state that PSP believes that the adoption of automatic tariff adjustors will set the stage for potential negotiations with PMSA to develop tariff adjustors that would be used to address capital and maintenance costs related to PSP's pilot station in Port Angeles and its two pilot boats.

And my question is whether you can clarify for the record whether there have been any prior discussions or engagement with PMSA in developing tariff adjustors?

THE WITNESS: Well, when you say "prior," how far back should we go?

COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: I mean, have you -well, as far back as -- I mean, have -- in any -- at any point, we'll just start there. And to your knowledge, have you --

THE WITNESS: Yes.
COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: -- had prior
discussions. And if so, what came out of those conversations? Maybe just give me the general time frame for when those occurred and if anything has happened recently.

THE WITNESS: Well, there were MOU periods
where there was an automatic adjuster. There was a number of pilots, a COLA, and a number of adjustors there. PMSA opted -- we had attempted to renegotiate, to negotiate a new MOU period beginning 2006. PMSA wasn't interested. So we terminated. We didn't actually terminate. We let the MOUs -- the five-year period expire and then we didn't renew it. There was some talk about adjustors, and we did have a period in 2015 where we came to the table with a joint proposal for a tariff. We differed on the amount. But a tariff structure that made adjustments to the pilot vote fee, which -- and reduced tonnage charges and LOA charges.

So we have been able to negotiate with them. But not so much in a long time.

COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: So not since 2015 it sounds like. So why are you saying when -- that you might be able to catalyze discussions again based on the adoption of tariff adjustors now? What gives you confidence you'll be able to get to the table with them going forward?

THE WITNESS: Well, this here -- these adjustors that we're discussing here are auto adjustors for the pilot boats and capital costs, which we removed. So our hope moving forward,

1 long-term hope, is that we have auto adjustors on some things and that once they've been established and anchored in, then maybe we can go to PMSA and look for auto adjustors on the pilot boat expense and the capital cost as well. It just eliminates a lot of issues.

COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: So basically this time -- it's your hope that this would occur, then, these discussions in the future?

THE WITNESS: Yeah. This here is speaking about the pilot boats in the capital, and we're moving it. Yeah.

COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: Sure. Let's -- we visited this with Mr. Costanzo, but let's talk about retirement plan a little bit with you as well. I'm referring to Final Order No. 9, which you said you've read. That's in docket -- the last case docket, TP-190976. And look at paragraphs 191 through 193.

The Commission ordered PSP to initiate discussions for the purposes of developing a plan to transition to a fully-funded defined benefit retirement plan.

THE WITNESS: Yeah. I'm sorry, Commissioner. I was trying to get our --

COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: Sorry. Go ahead.

I'll wait until you get there. I apologize.
THE WITNESS: Yeah.
COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: 191.
THE WITNESS: Paragraph 191?
COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: Yeah. And 192. Yeah.
MR. HAGLUND: What page is that on?
COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: Page 58 of the order.
MR. HAGLUND: Thank you.
THE WITNESS: Yes. I've got it.
COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: Okay. And you recall that the Commission ordered -- in that order, ordered PSP to initiate discussions with PMSA for the purpose of developing a plan to transition to a fully-funded defined benefit retirement plan?

THE WITNESS: Yes.
COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: Is that correct?
THE WITNESS: Yes.
COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: And then I'm looking at the initial testimony of Captain Moore, which is at -- if you want to go there, it's at MM-1T at page 254, lines 1 through 17.

THE WITNESS: Yes.
COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: And essentially, PMSA alleges that PSP did not engage a mutually acceptable third-party actuary as directed by Order 09 in the
last case. And I would ask to you: Is that true? And if it is true, please explain why PSP did not comply with that portion of the order.

THE WITNESS: I would say it's not true.
But at a minimum, we had a mutually-accepted mediator that really, I think, is going to say we're -- he may not declare an impasse. I'm not sure. But at a minimum, I don't think the prospects are very good for a mutual agreement. My experience in the whole process is PMSA is not really interested in a fully-funded defined benefit plan. That's my -that's my impression.

COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: All right. So just based on your impression and opinion and the adjustors, you have hope that there will be some discussions. But on this point going forward, you think it would be futile, essentially, to have an order that asks you -- the two sides to get together on the defined benefit plan.

Is that your -- how you feel?
THE WITNESS: I feel like unless -- yeah. I don't believe they're -- they're acting in good faith. I mean, I don't know how to say it nice, but I don't believe they're acting in good faith. COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: All right. Nothing
further, Your Honor. Thank you. Thank you, Captain.
THE WITNESS: Thank you.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Your Honor, I have a follow-up to that.

JUDGE HOWARD: Please go ahead.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So, Captain Carlson, referring to that same part of the testimony in the final order, the final order required that PSP engage a mutually acceptable third-party actuary.

That wasn't actually done, was it?
THE WITNESS: Well, excuse me, Commissioner Rendahl. But it -- but it also said "or mediator," right?

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Well, but it wasn't a mutually acceptable person, which was the intent of the order.

THE WITNESS: We attempted to have a mediator. And -- and they were -- they rejected it. And then PMSA -- Mike Jacob contacted our attorney and he said we don't need to go this formal route. We can just do it informal. And that's, then, what we did. And I think this is backed up by e-mail, but I'm not sure.
And so -- in fact, yeah. It was in an e-mail.

We -- we had received word from PMSA, Mike Jacob,
that we didn't need to go a formal route. When we had proposed a mediator, they rejected it. So we said, okay. And then we get this e-mail and that's -- so it was a mutual situation where -- where we tried, then going the route that we did. COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: That was never communicated to the Commission at the time, about doing something different than the Commission had directed; correct?

THE WITNESS: I -- maybe not. I'm not sure. COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. Thank you. I have no other questions. THE WITNESS: Thank you. MR. HAGLUND: I had a quick redirect question, Your Honor. JUDGE HOWARD: Please go ahead.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MR. HAGLUND:
Q. Captain Carlson, you were asked some questions about automatic adjustors.

Given your involvement with pilot organizations around the country, have you observed that when it comes to capital cost items, industry and pilot group leadership are often able to work things out?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. Cost of pilot boats, et cetera?
A. Yes.

MR. HAGLUND: Okay. No further questions. JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you.

So we are almost at 5:00. I think we will conclude our hearing for today in a moment. As I indicated in an e-mail to the parties -- well, first, I should say, Captain Carlson, that would conclude your examination and thank you for your testimony. I will -- you are excused from the remainder of the hearing. I won't keep you in the hot seat while I finish.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.
JUDGE HOWARD: So as I indicated in an e-mail to the parties, $I$ plan on beginning the hearing at 9 a.m. tomorrow.

Are there any questions or concerns from the parties about logistics of the hearing or things of that nature? I'm imagining we're going to have to continue on to Friday. And we can discuss that more tomorrow.

Is there anything we should discuss now?
MR. HAGLUND: Yes, Your Honor. For planning purposes, I wanted to learn -- Dr. Czeisler has been monitoring today's meeting, and I wanted to learn
whether the Commissioners were going to have any questions or requests that Dr. Czeisler explain his illustrations, which he could do early tomorrow I believe, if not now.

JUDGE HOWARD: Do the Commissioners have any planned questions for Dr. Czeisler?

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: I do not, Your Honor. COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: Nor do I, Your Honor. CHAIR DANNER: Yeah. I don't either, Your Honor. Thank you.

JUDGE HOWARD: Okay. It does not appear that there are any planned questions for Dr. Czeisler.

MR. HAGLUND: Okay. Thank you. I appreciate that.

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. And tomorrow, I believe we will pick up with our first witness, likely being Phil Essex. And then we will continue down the order of presentation with Brett Valentine and go from there.

MS. DeLAPPE: And, Your Honor, would Sean McCarthy be placed back in order, since we skipped over him, I believe?

JUDGE HOWARD: Yes. That's right. We will
also need to address Sean McCarthy. We did discuss
calling Phil Essex first, on the 6th.
MS. DeLAPPE: Yes.
JUDGE HOWARD: So possibly McCarthy would be after that. We can certainly discuss that in the morning.

MS. DeLAPPE: Thank you.
JUDGE HOWARD: Is there anything further we should address today?

MR. HAGLUND: Not from PSP.
MR. CALLAGHAN: Nothing from Staff, Your
Honor.
MR. BLOCK: Nothing from TOTE.
MS. DeLAPPE: Nothing from PMSA. Thank you.
JUDGE HOWARD: Thank you all. I'll see you all back here tomorrow morning at 9 a.m. We are off the record.
(The hearing concluded at 5:00 p.m.)

C E R T I F I C A T E

STATE OF WASHINGTON
COUNTY OF KITSAP

I, Carisa Kitselman, a Certified Court Reporter in and for the State of Washington, do hereby certify that the foregoing transcript of the videoconference evidentiary hearing on APRIL 5, 2023, is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge, skill and ability.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 18th day of April, 2023.


CARISA KITSELMAN, RPR, CCR \#2018

